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METRIC SYSTEM SEEKING PLACE IN LEGAL SUN

Decimals Easier Than English Units Anyhow, Backers Claim

CONGRESS TO HAVE ITS SAY ON PLAN

Merchandising Firms Would Be First to Change Under Association's Bills

NEW YORK—The schoolboy's long division and the engineer's slide rule, now needed to convert square yards to acres and cubic inches into bushels, would both be displaced by the simple movement of a decimal point under a plan for the adoption of the metric system in the United States which has just been outlined at the twelfth annual meeting of the Metric Association here.

The association's session was held coincidentally with the quadrennial meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which it is associated. Officers of the organization announced arrangements both for the extension of their educational work and to carry on the effort to procure congressional legislation for the adoption of the metric system as the commercial standard in this country.

Meter as Official Measure
The adoption of the metric system, declared the association, would not only substitute the meter, the gram and the liter for the complex system of weights and measures now in use in the United States and Great Britain.

These three units, with the aid of a decimal point, would do all the work that is accomplished by more than 35 different standards under the English system, they said. The meter, as the unit of length, would displace the inch, foot, yard, furlong, link, chain, rod, fathom and statute mile. Thus, instead of multiplying by 5280 to determine the feet in a given number of miles, it would only be necessary to move the decimal three places to reduce the meters to kilometers, which are simply units of 1000 meters each.

The United States and Great Britain, it was said at the session, are the only countries in the world which do not use the metric system. Since the system was first introduced in France in 1799, a total of 65 nations have discarded long division in favor of the decimal point, which makes weight and measure computations as simple as changing dollars into cents.

Move Launched in 1558
As early as 1558 Henry II tried to standardize the measurements of France and at that time the use of a decimal system was proposed. But it was not until two centuries later

Jewish Students in Europe Seek Racial Tolerance

Federation Meetings at Leeds Discuss Anti-Semitism on the Continent

LONDON—Eleven universities, including Oxford, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, are represented at the tenth annual conference of the Inter-University Jewish Federation, which is being held at Leeds, and at which the subject of anti-Semitism in European universities, outside the British Isles, is being discussed.

"There has been no appreciable improvement in the position of Jewish students in Europe during the year," said J. Stone of Oxford, foreign secretary of the federation. "In Rumania there is not a single Jewish student attending the universities, and physical violence and flogging has been applied recently to Jewish students who attempted to do so. In Hungary, methods are applied to limit the number of Jewish students at universities and in Poland there is much friction. The National Union of Students recently sent a letter of protest to the Hungarian Federation of Students on its attitude toward Jewish students."

Mr. Stone has been working in co-operation with the International Student Service and the Confédération Internationale d'Étudiants to improve conditions. This organization recently reminded all its constituent members that it was their duty to promote racial and religious tolerance.

On the recommendation of Sir Robert Walley Cohen, retiring president of the federation, the executive council decided to form a social service committee to provide voluntary workers for charitable institutions and boys' and girls' clubs and conduct free religious services during the Jewish festivals.

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Bulgaria Places Ban on Gambling

By Wire from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sofia
BULGARIA'S New Year resolution takes form in action, by a practically unanimous vote, deciding to grant no more licenses to gambling houses, to close all existing institutions of that sort on the last day of December without indemnity, and in future to punish severely all persons convicted of conducting games of chance or gambling rooms.

The bill was introduced on the private initiative of a government deputy and softened down in committee, but restored to its original categorical form in response to a demand from all parties. The Finance Minister says there will be no public gambling in Bulgaria after the New Year.

BRITTEN REPLY ON NAVY FAVORS MORE CONTACTS

Frequent Meetings Between Representatives of Nations to Be Proposed

LONDON—Commander Kenworthy has made public a letter from Fred A. Britten, chairman of the United States House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee, in response to his cablegram of Dec. 3.

Commander Kenworthy had informed Mr. Britten that the latter's proposal for an informal conference between members of the British Parliament and Congress on the question of applying the ideas of the Washington treaty to all classes of ships of war had been warmly received by a great number of his colleagues at Westminster.

Mr. Britten says, in his reply: "The time has passed when millions of men and women can be tricked or blundered into war by ambitious executives or irresponsible diplomats. Secret so-called diplomatic understandings and mysterious treaties affecting the very life of a nation are no longer a thing of the past. Peace and equality of opportunity. So long as no agreement is reached for at least paper equality on the seas every appropriation for warship construction either in England or the United States will be looked upon as money wasted in competitive construction, when in fact these appropriations might reasonably be construed in the interest of world peace."

"Without an agreement, it is but natural that each country should build according to its world position in society, industry and politics. This being true, then the United States should adopt a policy of national defense that would supersede all powers. American prestige and trade routes to every corner of the earth surely command the same measure of protection that is accorded to our contemporaries."

"I had hoped the members of the British and American groups of the Interparliamentary Union might meet on neutral ground even before August, 1929, when the parliamentary assembly of all leading nations convenes at Geneva. If no better plan presents itself it is my intention to propose at the Geneva conference the adoption and endorsement of frequent personal contacts between the representatives of all leading nations without waiting for our annual general meeting.

"The specific problems applying only to those nations may then be publicly discussed."

Beautifying Roofs and Cities for Air Travelers Advocated

Californian Urges United States to Follow Example Set by Germany in Looking Toward Future

LOS ANGELES—That the beautification of flat-top roofs of industrial plants, hotels, office buildings and even homes is a matter for early consideration is the opinion of J. H. Plunkett, Los Angeles business man.

"The development of air travel has already set architects and builders to thinking about the looming problem," Mr. Plunkett declared.

"As soon as the public acceptance of aircraft reaches a point where the number in the air approaches the number touring the highways, cities of the future will be designed from the point of having them impressive and beautiful to the air traveler."

In support of his statement Mr. Plunkett quoted recent news dispatches from Germany which revealed that one commercial aircraft company there took up a group of architects for the prime purpose of studying cities from the air and that plans are being formulated by this group to redesign them for future generations.

The roofs, courts, vacant lots, road and dump pile districts, not noticeable to persons on the ground, gave anything but a pleasing impression, he realized. Mr. Galsworthy himself has lent such of his manuscripts as he still retains, and many others have been loaned by H. V. Marrow, who has been collecting first editions and other Galsworthy material for many years.

NEW PROBLEMS FACING FIELD OF COMMUNICATION

Believed That Wire Companies Will Contest Independent Air Service

WASHINGTON—Radio dispatches for airplanes and from airport to airport will be one of the sources of revenue sought by the new Universal Wireless Communication Company, just granted 40 continental short waves by the Federal Radio Commission.

The company plans an inland point-to-point network covering the Nation, officials said. Just as the wire companies at their beginning strung webs of copper alongside the expanding railroads, so the new radio company intends to link up the routes of the flying ships of the air by messengers through the ether. This, however, will be only a part of the new field of communication opened by the Radio Commission's action which, by all accounts, will bring a mass of problems that only Congress in the final analysis can settle.

Members of the Radio Commission and of the Universal Company alike stated that the new concern has no present connection with other radio or communications systems. The Universal Company was incorporated in Delaware, May 7, 1928, with authorized capital of 250,000 shares of no par value preferred stock and 750,000 shares of common stock, also of no par value. By the use of this stock it is designed to employ capital of \$25,000,000, officials stated.

Members of the Radio Commission said they had gone thoroughly into the financial backing of the company before granting the 40 waves. The company is composed largely of Buffalo business men. No stock has so far been issued.

Officials of the Universal company set forth its aims. To establish wire communication over points 1000 miles distant, they point out, investment of approximately \$3,000,000 would be necessary with overhead of \$300,000 a year. Total capital plant investment, plus overhead for a radio service of this distance, they say would not be more than \$300,000. Accordingly "radio telegraph service could retire its entire investment each year by earning only a sum equivalent, or even less, than the overhead charges of wire service."

By agreement with the Radio Commission, 110 cities will be on the Universal network. Officials say they expect that \$10,000,000 will go to such plant equipment and sites. A radio service is in a position to handle exclusively "radio telegraph" service between airports in the transportation of aircraft and radio telegraph passenger service to aircraft, they state.

Congressional consideration of the new service is being held in the company is considered almost certain by those following radio developments. Whether the new company will be permitted to skim the cream of the telegraph business between the proposed 110 stations in the chief cities of the United States, to the detriment of wire services that maintain offices in villages and hamlets at vast expense, will, in the final analysis, have to be decided by the Legislature.

HAWAII AND JAPAN TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS

HILO, Hawaii—What may prove to be the strongest bond of international relations at the University of Hawaii between the Occident and the Orient is the plan now being developed of exchanging students between the Hawaii Institution and the Doshida University, Japan.

Mr. Rockefeller, it was authorized, said, will use the property for a group of monumental buildings that will cluster around the new home of the Metropolitan Opera, plans for which call for a site in the block between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth Streets. A spacious plaza would occupy the center of the block with approaches between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth Streets. According to tentative plans, there will be a parking space for 1000 motor cars underground.

The property lies just three blocks south of the homes of Mr. Rockefeller and his father, at 10 and 4, respectively, West Fifty-fifth Street. It is part of the one-time 20-acre site between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first Streets of the old Elgin Botanic Gardens, bought from the city more than a century ago for \$4,807.35 by Dr. Davis Hosack. The expense of maintaining the gardens was greater than Dr. Hosack could meet, and the State acquired the property in 1810 for \$74,268.75, granting it to Columbia College in 1814.

Steps in Production of "Forsyte Saga" Seen in Copy, Proof and First Edition

LONDON—An unusual opportunity to study the production of a great literary achievement as it advanced from the author's first rough notes to first manuscript, and then from printer's proof to completed first edition, is afforded by an interesting exhibition arranged by the First Edition Club in its beautiful Adam library in Bedford Square. It is the works of John Galsworthy that are being shown, and first editions of every one of his books are on view.

The exhibition illustrates the tremendous labor of the "Forsyte Saga," and every step in the production of this outstanding literary work can be realized. Mr. Galsworthy himself has lent such of his manuscripts as he still retains, and many others have been loaned by H. V. Marrow, who has been collecting first editions and other Galsworthy material for many years.

Dr. Loudon Calls Arms Conference for Session at Geneva in April

Commission on Manufacture of Munitions Also to Assemble in March

GENEVA—March and April of the coming year will see a fresh effort made at Geneva to tackle the problem of disarmament. It is announced that the chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Dr. J. Loudon, has convened the commission for a further session, commencing April 15. This will be preceded by a meeting of the special commission appointed to draft a convention on the manufacture of arms, munitions and war material, which has been summoned by the chairman, Count Bernstorff, for March 11.

The meeting of the Preparatory Commission will be the first since the fiasco of the Anglo-French agreement, and unless fresh steps to reach an accord among leading naval powers are taken in the meantime, prospects for the sixth session are not materially brighter than when the fifth session closed in the spring of the present year.

Possibilities of early conversations between the United States and Great Britain, however, give hopes that something may be done to pave the way to further agreement during the three months still to elapse before the commission meets. Failing this, there are the Russian proposals for a reservation regarding the arbitration of disputes under the Monroe Doctrine and involving obligations under the League of Nations.

Rockefeller to Pay \$100,000,000 for Three City Blocks

200 Parcels of New York Land, Owned by Columbia, Once Sold for \$4807

NEW YORK—Confirmation of reports that John D. Rockefeller Jr. is negotiating for nearly three blocks of property between Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, bounded on the east by Fifth Avenue and on the west by Sixth Avenue, has just been had from the office of Ivy Lee, public relations counselor and spokesman for Mr. Rockefeller in his press announcements. The price Mr. Rockefeller will have to pay for this property, which once sold for \$4807.35, will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 and establishes a record in real estate exchanges, even at the fabulous prices that obtain here.

At the office of Mr. Lee it was said that reports to the effect that the deal had been closed were premature. The fact is, the contract has not yet been signed. Mr. Lee's representative said, "Negotiations are in progress, however, and have been for some time."

This will be the largest piece of property in the mid-town district to come under one ownership. More than 200 parcels of land, assessed at \$200,000, are included and are the sites principally of three and four-story private dwellings. Westward the properties extend to within 100 feet of Sixth Avenue. Eastward they have frontage on Fifth Avenue, with the exception of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, where the depth to 200 feet is occupied by the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas and three other buildings.

Mr. Rockefeller, it was authorized, said, will use the property for a group of monumental buildings that will cluster around the new home of the Metropolitan Opera, plans for which call for a site in the block between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth Streets. A spacious plaza would occupy the center of the block with approaches between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth Streets. According to tentative plans, there will be a parking space for 1000 motor cars underground.

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French Approve Three Accords

Government Evidences Desire to Put Its Economic House in Order

PARIS—One commercial treaty signed and two commercial accords approved within a week show that the Government has a keen desire to put as much of its economic house in order before the new year as possible. The treaty was signed with China at Nanjing, but the terms will not be published here until Jan. 2. Nevertheless, it is known that France followed Great Britain and the United States in admitting China's full tariff autonomy.

In Far Eastern affairs this treaty has considerable political importance and points to new relations with China. The accords which the Chamber of Deputies ratified were with Austria and Czechoslovakia.

When France went back again to the most-favored nation policy in the commercial treaty signed in 1927 with Germany, it inaugurated a fresh commercial era and Austria and Czechoslovakia were quick to demand the same concessions.

SHIPPING BOARD MOVE PROTESTED BY CUNARD LINE

Allocation of Vessel to Havana Service Called an Illegal Act

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert H. Blake, associate director of the Cunard Line, has written T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, saying the action of the board in assigning the liner President Roosevelt to the Ward Line for competition against Cunard service to Havana is an illegal act, forbidden by the shipping act of 1910.

The Cunard-Caronia sailed from New York to Havana Dec. 27, although its rates were higher than those of the Ward Line. The President Roosevelt sails on its first voyage for the Ward Line in about a week, and from then on will sail from the same ports on the same days that the Caronia departs.

The allocation to the Ward Line of the President Roosevelt, said Mr. Blake, is a "fighting ship," an attempt to restrict foreign steamship companies from freely trading between two countries. There have been and there are laws restricting other countries from competing in coastwise trade, but no law has been passed restricting against international trade.

Mr. Blake quoted Mr. O'Connor as having referred in a telephone conversation between them to the President Roosevelt as a "fighting ship," and then referred to the shipping act clause prohibiting use of "a fighting ship" either separately or in conjunction with any other carrier through agreement or otherwise.

Mr. Blake's letter concluded: "Our proper recourse in such circumstances as now confront us would naturally be to refer the matter to your board, but, as the ship involved is the board's vessel and is put into the service on the terms approved by the board, we may find it necessary, if we are damaged to any appreciable extent, to appeal to the courts for relief."

Mr. Blake later pointed out that if any foreign line were to put a "fighting ship" into service, it would be liable to a fine of \$25,000.

Rebels Cleared Away From Kabul; Position Improved

Airplane Rescue Work Stopped Temporarily—Chief Tribe Makes New Demands

LONDON—Mrs. Isaacson, wife of an American tourist, is among the women and children reported to have been brought in safety to Peshawar from Afghanistan by a British airplane. Her husband is stated to be still at Kabul, where he is sheltered by the French legation.

News which has reached London shows that the conveyance of women and children from the British Legation, two miles distant from the air-drome at Kabul, where the machines landed, was at first difficult, as by-paths and lanes had to be used to avoid snipers' bullets. Conditions are now cleared from the air-drome and direct wireless communication with India is restored. The electric light, which Bachai Sakao, the rebel chief, cut off by diverting the stream which supplied the water power, is also working.

Difficulty is being experienced, however, in continuing the airplane rescue work for foreign residents of the heavily snowed, which has stopped all operations. Meanwhile, the Shinwaris, the chief tribe in revolt, has made three demands; namely, foreign legations in Kabul to be closed; no more Afghan students to be sent abroad; those already away, including a British student educated in Turkey, to be brought back.

The Mohmands, an independent tribe inhabiting the mountains north of the Khyber Pass, are reported to be considering joining the Shinwaris in attacking Jallabad, a town in Afghan territory 75 miles east of Kabul. The Mohmands hitherto have been on bad terms with the Shinwaris.

Herr Supf is a former war aviator. "My first poem came to me as I was holding my plane, with one hand on the machine gun, high above the battlefields of the Somme in 1916," Supf said. "I then conceived the idea of putting the marvel of human flying into verse."

By 1919 a whole volume of aviation poems had come from one pen, published under the title "Songs From the Air."

Later Herr Supf was induced by Verton.

What's in a Name? Trees Gets Tree for Orchard

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOE C. TREES, millionaire oil man, has traded a peach orchard for a single tree.

The tree, an elm, weighing 40 tons, is being transported from the school for boys at Warrendale, and when it reaches the Trees estate it will have cost Mr. Trees something like \$5000. Thirteen men, using especially made equipment, have been at work a week in getting the tree moved.

Mr. Trees, in exchange, will give the boys' home an orchard of peach trees.

FEDERAL-STATE MOVE PROPOSED TO AID DRY LAW

Matching of Funds Advised by Political Scientist at Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO—A "grant and aid system" whereby the Federal Government would impel the states to greater prohibition enforcement activity by giving them funds equal in amount to those which they themselves raise was proposed as a method of getting more teamwork in the Nation's enforcement program at a round table meeting of the American Political Science Association here.

The idea was put forth by Prof. Peter H. Odegard, of Williams College, leader of the group. It was taken up by Prof. Augustus O. Hatton, author of municipal government, who said he would like to see the plan tried.

Dr. Hatton observed, however, that there is no substitute for federal enforcement. People who think they can get rid of federal control by repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment are mistaken, in his opinion. The ease of transportation from one state to another in this modern day, he pointed out, would make it necessary to deal with the liquor problem on a federal basis, even if the amendment had not been passed.

Crime and Liquor Linked
Professor Odegard emphasized the close relation of the enforcement problem and the suppression of local crimes. "The local officials are going to find," he said, "that they will have to control the liquor traffic if they're going to check crime."

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GERMANS OBTAIN CONTRACTS IN FRANCE

BERLIN (AP)—A German group of building contractors has obtained contracts in France on the reparations account amounting to 45,000,000 marks.

About 1500 German workers will be employed on the undertakings, which include construction of new quays in Bordeaux, power stations in the Pyrenees, improvement of Seine harbor, canalization projects on the Rhone River, and changing of the course of the Alpine River at Verton.

Less Menace of Politics
"There will be unreliability of forecasts of the future, even when we have the best data of an existing situation and the recent trend," he continued. "Then there is the problem of politics in the situation; it needs only to be mentioned."

"Again there is the fact that we have the worst political organization on earth for the formulation and carrying out of any governmental

WORK FOR ALL AT ALL TIMES BELIEVED NEAR

Hoover Plan of Prosperity Reserve, Says Economist, Can Solve Problem

MATTER IS STUDIED FROM MANY ANGLES

Conquering Depression Periods Would, He Says, Be Greatest Achievement of Century

CHICAGO—A nation as the master of its economic destiny, conquering the ever-recurring jobless periods which have marked the past, was portrayed to the American Association for Labor Legislation by Prof. Frank G. Dickinson, professor of economics of the University of Illinois. This possibility, he felt, was near at hand, and he hoped for it within the Administration of Herbert Hoover.

Public work as a prosperity reserve, the plan of Mr. Hoover recently announced by Ralph O. Brewster, governor of Maine, was warmly endorsed by Professor Dickinson. He estimated that a construction reserve of \$4,000,000,000 could stabilize employment in the period of 1929 to 1935.

"The question of stabilizing employment is also the problem of stabilizing production and consumption—in fact, all business activity," declared Professor Dickinson. "The twentieth century can make no greater contribution to progress than the conquest of these persistent fluctuations in employment. The evils of unemployment are well known and deplored by everyone. Yet we fail to make use of a remedy near at hand."

Two Objects Covered in Plan
The shifting of public work from year to year, he thought, one of the most admirable features of the Hoover plan. It has been well said, he pointed out, that the "only way to prevent depressions is to prevent prosperity."

"This shifting of public construction out of the government work," he continued, "is fine nothing. Hoover plan, it has been well said, he pointed out, that the 'only way to prevent depressions is to prevent prosperity.'"

"Unlike many persons who favor the long-range planning of public work," he said, "I believe that the long-range planning of public work is a necessary part of the program. The whole program must be based on the grounds of stabilizing employment. Every plan that seeks to stabilize production and consumption; in fact, the whole business and industrial world will be benefited. Those benefits are worth while even if they cost the Nation something. The Nation must have this plan would probably cost neither more nor less than the present method of letting contracts."

"When should construction be expanded? In the government work," he said, "would make prosperity less rampant and less productive of depressions."

Plan Undergoes Scrutiny
Should the Hoover plan be questioned on the ground that as annual national income ranges well above \$60,000,000,000 a construction reserve of \$2,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000 would be only a drop in the bucket, Professor Dickinson replied that such comment greatly underestimated the stabilizing virtues of the proposal. It had real lifting power, he declared.

Discussion which followed brought out support for the fundamentals of the plan and also questioning of its details and the extent of its usefulness.

Prof. H. A. Mills of the University of Chicago termed the question of unemployment the greatest single American labor problem and, while endorsing a public works program with construction emphasized in time of depression, listed several other methods of attack which he considered highly important. Among them was an efficient federal-state system of employment offices. This was a feature of the unemployment situation strongly stressed by other speakers and officials of the association.

An agreement appeared general on the need for a better employment service. Only such an agency, it was said, could supply the statistics on unemployment requisite for the successful operation of the Hoover plan.

Professor Mills saw some practical difficulties in the way of the proposal limiting its usefulness. Five-eighths of the outlay on public works has been for school buildings and roads, he reported, adding that he did not feel postponement might have well included schools.

"With our growing school populations," he said, "it is notorious that school buildings have been erected only too tardily."

program. The Federal Government under Mr. Hoover, we hope, will set a valuable precedent. It can make conditional appropriations for road-building. But how far would it succeed in securing state and local cooperation in construction work independent of federal financing?

After considering these and several other points, Professor Mills concluded that he felt there was a very strong case for the erection of more public buildings and the like in time of depression, but that the public works program should not carry the entire total of construction beyond the normal volume.

Otto T. Mallory, treasurer of the American Association for Labor Legislation observed that Mr. Hoover when Secretary of Commerce under President Harding, had indirectly put a check on an excess of private construction by recommending to the President a curb on federal building. Prof. Royal E. Montgomery, of the University of Texas, saw a number of practical difficulties in the way of the construction reserve proposal and advised against over-enthusiasm about any ability to calculate the lifting power of a \$3,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000 reserve, but expressed the hope that the "administration of the new President will accomplish something toward the profoundly worth while project of minimizing and alleviating unemployment."

New York Stock Exchange Grows

Buys Two Buildings and Will Add to Trading Floor Space at Once

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange has just acquired the Commercial Cable Building at 20 Broad Street, and the building of Blair & Co. at 24 Broad Street, and has announced that it will enlarge its present trading floor "very considerably" and increase its facilities for members. Negotiations for the purchase of the two buildings have been under way for some time. The price paid was not made public. The purchase was announced by E. H. H. Simmons, president of the exchange.

The stock exchange now owns the entire block bounded by Wall, Broad and New streets and Exchange Place. The Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable interests and Blair & Co. will continue to occupy their premises for some time, but the exchange will take over as much space as possible in these buildings as soon as arrangements can be made, it was said. Eventually it expects to occupy all the space in both buildings. In informed quarters it was said that the exchange authorities propose to construct eventually, on a large building to take the place of the present structures.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE ADVISED TO LEVY AN INCOME TAX

Board Also Favors Higher Rate on Motors and Tax on Airplanes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Declaring that state and municipal taxes now amount to more than \$20,000,000 annually, or more than \$50 for every man, woman and child in New Hampshire, and that any increase in this should be regarded as extravagance, the special interim tax committee of the Legislature was laid before the members, 13 recommendations for "distributing the tax burden more equitably." Nearly all of these recommendations are embodied in bills filed with the Secretary of State.

The committee suggested that the cost of conducting local and state government could be lowered by a program of educating the public to demand economy; by providing for wide publicity of all expenditures of government; and by providing for study of the state tax system in the schools and at the State University.

They recommended a personal income tax; exemption of the tax on growing timber, the owners agreeing to pay a fee when the timber is cut at maturity; a franchise tax on electric utilities; an increase in the local tax on automobiles; and a tax on airplanes and wild animals held in captivity for exhibition purposes.

The committee specifically states that no program of highway construction should be started at the expense of property owners, but two members favor an eight-year bond issue for necessary construction of permanent highways. Equally pointed are the remarks regarding the custom of exempting industries from taxation for the purpose of attracting such industries to new localities.

They recommend that the Legislature repeal the statute making this possible, saying that the law now in force has led to frequent abuses.

The report was signed by all the members, although George Duncan, State Representative, filed a minority report advocating the single tax as the cure of all tax problems.

Trend to College Slows Up in 1928

Only Slight Increase in Enrollment Is Shown by National Survey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—The modern migration collegeward slowed its pace last year, although an advance of 2 per cent is noted in full-time students, according to statistics of registration in American universities and colleges for 1928, prepared by Raymond Walters, dean of Swarthmore College.

The report, compiled from figures furnished by 216 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada which are on the approved list of the Association of American Universities, shows that, as compared with figures a year ago, 115 institutions had increases, while 101 show decreases. This is the smallest annual increase since the World War.

Colleges and universities of 3000 attendance and up report 27 increases and 18 decreases; those of 1000 to 3000 had 34 increases and 22 decreases; 500 to 1000, 30 increases and 31 decreases; and those up to 500 report 24 increases and 30 decreases.

An analysis by states shows that in 25 states there are more full-time students enrolled in approved colleges and universities of those states than in 1927, and in 22 states there are fewer such students.

As to the causes of decrease in enrollment, various explanations have been suggested, such as agricultural and industrial conditions, the development of junior colleges, a trend, in certain areas, away from the small college to the state universities, and deliberate limitation of enrollment.

Based on Nov. 1 reckoning, the 1928 full-time enrollments of 216 institutions on this list total 417,536, which, compared with 1927 figures, is an increase of little more than 2 per cent. The five-year increase of these institutions, 1922-1927, had totaled 25 per cent.

Skipper Uses Vacation Crossing the Atlantic

NEW YORK (AP)—Like the watchman on his night off Karl Bornson, master mariner, after nine years at sea without a vacation, got one of six weeks and promptly took a transatlantic voyage.

MEXICAN LAW PROVIDES FOR STUDY OF DEBTS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A law has been passed authorizing President Portes Gil to negotiate with foreign governments for aggregate settlements covering all claims of their nationals against the Mexican Gov-

ernment for revolutionary damages. The act provides for a committee to study and file the total of internal obligations, after which the President will issue a decree regulating payments.

All obligations will be funded into a single issue redeemable in not less than 45 years and bearing 5 per cent interest. The bonds will be secured by such revenues as the Government may designate. The National Railways are not included in the arrangement but will be subject to independent negotiations with their creditors.

Stanley Baldwin Elected President of Scott Club

Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting Takes Place in City of Edinburgh

EDINBURGH—At the annual business meeting of the Edinburgh Scott Club, Stanley Baldwin was elected president of the club for the ensuing year. After the meeting Prof. George Gordon, Oxford, presided over the twenty-ninth annual dinner of the club, pointing out that one of the main objects of the club was the preservation of letters or other relics connected with Sir Walter Scott.

Professor Gordon, proposing the toast of "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott," said it would be very soon 100 years since the passing of Sir Walter Scott and the waves of fashion beat harmlessly upon his name. Fashion, no doubt, of prose and verse had changed since the day of "Marmion" and the "Lady of the Lake" shook Scotland and England and the arrival of the last Waverley was bulletined in London and sent families scurrying to the door. They might now almost call Scott an "ancient." He took his rest with the classics.

Professor Gordon said he hoped they were in no anxiety about Scott's fate. To exhibit that kind of anxiety was not to know literature. It was to be ignorant, or at least forgetful of what true literature was. It was to misapprehend the long slow process by which the great powers expressed in literature spread their influence and propagated their virtue. The great virtue that there was in the life and writings of Scott was being absorbed somewhere, almost everywhere, in the reading humanity of the world.

There was a time when Scott's books were an event and an excitement. It was foolish to expect that in the life of the new generation of boys and girls there was an entirely different process at work. Scott's books were no longer events. They were nearer to being a part of nature itself. Scott had now to take his place among the natural forces of the world, like Homer and Shakespeare, and he would add, the Atlantic.

Touching on the question of Scott's style, Professor Gordon went on to remind them that Walter Scott was the first Scottish writer of first-rate genius who wrote English prose freely and without an eye on English critics. Scott, mainly through his generous carelessness of nature, was through the hampering ice of the conventions which had restricted the style of his predecessors of the previous century and let the waters of Scottish prose run free.

CONNECTICUT MEETING URGES TARIFF ACTION

Conferees Demand Special Session to Consider Changes in Scale

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The tariff revision conference held on Thursday at the Hotel Bond, under the auspices of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, went on record as favoring a special session of Congress to consider revising the tariff law of 1922, the adoption of the United States value in setting a new scale, and an upward revision in the case of certain articles.

Included in the resolution was the statement that "Connecticut does not desire in this proposed revision any more changes than are necessary to the proper protection of its industries and other business, but only such adjustments of the tariff as experience since 1922 indicate to be reasonable and necessary."

Adoption of the resolutions followed speeches by John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut; John H. Trumbull, Governor; Frederic Walcott (R.), Senator-elect from Connecticut. Their speeches were broadcast over a network of 57 stations through WTIC.

Mr. Trumbull declared that every section of the United States, as well as the manufacturing East, is interested in the tariff. He pointed out that there had been no major revision of the tariff since 1922, although conditions, values, and commodities had changed materially since that time. He urged immediate action, pointing out that general discussions, although useful in formulating plans, do not in themselves change tariff laws.

Mr. Walcott pointed out that in 1909 the average wage of workers engaged in the manufacture of machine screws was \$6.09 a week, while in 1920 the average was \$19.90. The average wage in the packbox was \$9 in 1909 and \$26.55 in 1925, and the average wage in builders' hardware manufacture was \$9 in 1909 and \$27.85 in 1928.

PARIS TELEGRAPH OFFICES TRANSMIT MESSAGES IN WRITING

PARIS—For eight days the main telegraph offices in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles have been accepting messages written by hand for wireless transmission to be reproduced at the receiving station exactly as sent. The French take some pride in the fact that it was M. Belin, a countryman, who first began in 1924 the successful sending of wireless specimens of handwriting and photographs. As one refers today to a Marconigram one expects to hear tomorrow as common a reference to a Belinogram.

Such excellent results are reported from this week of public experimentation that it is now predicted that state telegraph offices in all important towns will, before long, be equipped with an apparatus for sending and receiving hand, or typewritten, messages.

NAVAL RADIO STATIONS TO KEEP ALERT FOR SOS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Beginning Jan. 1, all navy radio stations will stop all transmission twice each hour to listen for possible SOS calls. In order to carry out the regulations drawn up by the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1927, "to assure the watch on the distress wave" naval communication officials have ordered all stations radio-casting weather, hydrographs information, and other messages to discontinue their service for two three-minute periods every hour, beginning at the first and third quarters.

PINCHOT SUBMITTED DRY PLAN IN CONTEST

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Two Chapters Miss Meeting of 'Dekes'

Wisconsin and Chicago Only Ones of 46 Not Present at Boston Convention

Forty-four chapters of the 46 chapters of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity met in the national convention at the Copple-Plaza, were represented today at the first session of the official business meeting. Allen Chickering of the University of California was elected president of the convention and it was recalled by older members that, exactly 40 years ago, Mr. Chickering's father, now a trustee of the University of California, was elected president of that year's D. K. E. convention.

Routine business occupied the morning hours of the convention; an alumni luncheon and the taking of the official photograph were scheduled for the afternoon and for the evening the entire floor of the Copple Theater was taken for Deke attendance at the current offering there.

Absentee members of the national association are the Universities of Wisconsin and of Chicago.

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What was said to be the smallest book in the world is contained in the display. It is a copy of the Rubayyat only five-sixteenths of an inch square. The collection contains many items of interest to booklovers, ranging all the way from a Babylonian clay tablet said to be 4000 years old to miniature volumes printed less than a year ago.

Partridge's
The New Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.

The After-Christmas Sales
Coats—Dresses—Hats
Shoes and Foundation
Garments
Now in Full Swing
The Store-Wide
January Sale Begins
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Here are markdowns that promise
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January Sale Begins
Next Week
Here are markdowns that promise
big dividends for your
Christmas money

prize a plan calling on the President and the President-elect to enforce the prohibition law, the Durant prize award offices have announced.

Mr. Pinchot sent a telegram to Mr. Durant congratulating Major Mills on his victory in the contest and calling the major's plan "a valuable contribution to the solution of one important phase of the liquor traffic—the illicit diversion of commercial alcohol."

Find Employment for British Girl of Secondary Schools

Manchester Solves Problem by Joint Action of Salford and Stretford

LONDON—The finding of suitable employment for girls educated at the secondary schools is a problem in the ordinary juvenile employment bureau. In Manchester the problem has been solved by joint action on the part of the girls' secondary schools of that city and the adjoining towns of Salford and Stretford. The number of schools participating is 13—and it is expected to increase.

This co-operation is the result of the great concern which was formerly felt by the head mistresses at the large number of girls who left school without having a job of work to go to. When a girl leaves school that to be found in city offices. Knowing that such offices could not continue indefinitely to absorb their growing numbers they sought the assistance of the Manchester education committee. The number of schools participating in this problem and set up the special secondary girls' school employment committee.

The method adopted by this committee is to direct the attention of the girls some time before they leave school to the desirability of looking ahead and deciding what career they would like to follow. To help their decision open meetings for the girls and their parents are held, which are addressed by head mistresses, welfare workers from large firms, and other persons with a knowledge of the various careers open to girls. The girls are then placed before them.

In the 15 months 99 of the girls had situations found for them; 60 went into clerical work, 24 into distributive trades, eight into laboratories, and the remaining into welfare, dispensing, governing, and supervising employment.

WALL STREET TO HAVE 31-STORY SKYSCRAPER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Lower Wall Street is to have another skyscraper. Announcement is made that Henry Greenberg and David Malzman will erect a 31-story building, 31 stories high at the corner of Wall and South Streets which they have just bought from the American Sugar Refining Company.

Buchanan and Kahn, architects who are at work on plans for the building, will provide for the incorporation in the structure of a 16-story document and record unit to contain 170,000 square feet of space. The American Sugar and Refining Company will be tenants an announcement said, having leased 40,000 square feet of space in it.

FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYED

LONDON—The Ministry of Labor announced on Dec. 17 the total number of unemployed was 1,271,100. This was 49,812 less than the week before, but 171,048 more than a year ago. A decrease in unemployment is generally expected about the end of the year.

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FARMER FINDS WAYS TO KEEP SONS ON FARM

Gives Them Chance to "Express Themselves" in Better Agriculture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Why do farm boys leave home? "They don't," says C. F. Sawyer, Latah County farmer, "not if they are given the right incentive to stick to the soil." He has found out how to keep his two sons interested in the farm and how he did it makes a good story.

Seven years ago Mr. Sawyer visited the county agricultural agent, who is the field man with the University of Idaho college of agriculture, to inquire about boys' and girls' club work. This type of agricultural education, which specializes in teaching

TROOPS BEGIN NEW ACTIVITY IN GRAN CHACO

Paraguay Charges Bolivia
With Advancing 12 Miles
Despite Peace Move

WASHINGTON (AP)—The placidity with which the Pan-American Conference has been awaiting replies from Bolivia and Paraguay on a protocol for conciliation has been disturbed. Disquieting news has come from Paraguay charges that Bolivian troops again have occupied Fort Vanguardia and have advanced 12 miles farther into the territory over which the dispute arose.

Paraguay in its communication to the negotiation here said that "a very grave situation has again been created, because Paraguay alone cannot avoid new fighting."

In making public the dispatch from his Government, Dr. Juan V. Ramirez, Chargé d'Affaires of the Paraguayan Legation, in a statement declared: "This happening confirms the Paraguayan contention, which has always been held, that Bolivia never respects territorial rights as agreed upon in pacts."

The Paraguayan dispatch to its legation said: "Bolivian troops have occupied a new Fort Vanguardia, abandoned after the last happening. The troops (Bolivian) still retain Boqueron (a Paraguayan fort) and have advanced four leagues (12 miles) farther into the interior, threatening the zone occupied by the Mennonite colony. All this took place without fighting, taking advantage of the order given our troops to cease hostilities."

"As soon as it accepted the good offices of the Government at Washington, this Government (Paraguay) revoked the order which has been given to reoccupy Boqueron as proof of its good faith."

"All the foregoing shows that Bolivia has not complied with its promises and a very grave situation again is created, because Paraguay alone cannot avoid new fighting."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The experience of practically all European countries shows that the private employment office is inadequate to meet the unemployment problem, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics, following a survey.

The report comes as the Senate Committee on Education and Labor is making similar investigations under the La Follette resolution, as an outgrowth of the Hoover plan for a "prosperity reserve."

Unemployment, it has been asserted, could be reduced by making labor more fluid by efficient labor exchanges.

Twenty-three foreign countries now have national systems of employment exchanges, the report says. At first, local communities undertook public labor exchanges. Next the state or municipal governments undertook it and finally the central governments incorporated the whole into a unified system for the entire country.

Testimony before the Senate Committee has shown that the United States is in the second stage, with a number of individual states operating labor exchanges.

"The experience of practically all European countries shows that the private labor exchanges do not meet the problem," the report says. It adds that private exchanges are apt to take advantage of the distressed unemployed and that they do not represent any large labor market.

HANGAR TO HOUSE 50 CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICE AIRPLANES

LONDON—What is believed to be the largest airplane shed in the world is to become available at Croydon for housing air liners for cross-channel routes on Jan. 1.

The great hangar will accommodate no fewer than 50 big twin-engine Handley-Page Napier air liners. The existing shed accommodation at Croydon is capable of housing 35 of these machines, but the air traffic in and out of Croydon is growing so rapidly that, although they only opened in January last, these sheds are already inadequate.

Last year 50,000 passengers traveled from Croydon to Paris, more than half of them women.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS ON TOUR

LONDON—One hundred and ten students from seven South African universities have completed the first stage of their tour arranged by the National Union of South African students.

The students have now divided into groups, two of which will tour Great Britain and Europe respectively, while a third joins a winter sports party in Switzerland and another group of 50 sails for the United States and Canada.

SURVEY OF BRITISH THRIFT ADVOCATED

LONDON—A survey into the better direction of thrift in Britain to encourage productive work among the unemployed was advocated in Edinburgh by William Graham, for-

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mer Financial Secretary, who quoted impressive figures in support of his contention that the £650,000,000 already spent in relieving distress has created no asset in return. The amount that could be made available, he showed, was vast.

The amounts to the credit of depositors in trustee savings banks, in post office savings banks, in building societies and—when allowance is made for accrued interest—in savings certificates represented, he said, nearly £1,200,000,000, belonging to a very large extent to people of small means.

Ship Competition Brings Rate Cut

Ward Line Operating President
Roosevelt, Cunard Using
Caronia

NEW YORK—Following the allocation of the President Roosevelt, of the United States Shipping Board Fleet, to the New York-Havana service, to compete with the Caronia of the Cunard Line, a cut in rates has just been announced by the Ward Line, which will operate the Roosevelt. Meanwhile Cunard Line officials have called a conference. A similar reduction is expected. The Ward Line has just quoted a one-way rate of \$62.75 and round trip of \$120, with six months' return limit.

The Ward Line made a 25 per cent reduction in its charges, which, with the 10 per cent differential applying between its vessels and the Caronia, makes the former's rate 35 per cent below the Cunarders.

The Caronia is scheduled to leave here on her second voyage of the season Jan. 3, to be followed two days later by the Roosevelt. After a few sailings, the schedules will be such that both ships will sail Saturday, the Roosevelt a few hours after the Caronia, and with her alleged greater speed, will reach Havana earlier. Likewise the American vessel will land her passengers directly at the pier in Havana, rather than by tender.

Following the competitive cuts in rates by these two companies, other lines are giving consideration to similar slashes. The United Fruit, the Grace Line and the Panama-Pacific being the other companies participating in the Cuban shipping business, these making Havana a port of call en route to more distant ports.

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TRISTAN DA CUNHA VACANCY IS FILLED

LONDON—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospels at last has found the adventurous clergyman it has been seeking for Tristan da Cunha, the world's "loneliest island," in the South Atlantic. He is the Rev. A. G. Partridge, recently British chaplain at Santos, Brazil, previously vicar in Johannesburg, and chaplain to the bishop at Lebombo, Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. Partridge is now here arranging his affairs to sail for Tristan from Southampton.

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Heads His Ancestral State



Maine's Governor-Elect, William Tudor Gardiner, is Here Shown With His Wife and Family. Top, Left to Right, the Children Are Thomas and Tudor Gardiner, and at Bottom, Left to Right, Sylvester and Margaret G. Gardiner.

Maine Governor-Elect Resigns Outside Activities in Finance

Circumscribes His Time So as to Be Able to Devote
His Entire Energies to Duties Soon to Be
Assumed at Augusta

AUGUSTA, Me.—In order to give his entire time and attention to the office of Governor, William Tudor Gardiner, who will become Maine's chief executive on Jan. 2, announced on Thursday that he had resigned from the directorship of two financial organizations and several public institutions and had disposed of his stock in the former.

Maine's Governor-elect is a native of Newton, Mass., the son of Robert Hallowell Gardiner and Alice B. Gardiner. He attended a private school in Chestnut Hill and later at Groton. In school he became prominent in athletics. He stroked Harvard's eight-oared crew in 1914 and rowed one summer with the crew at Henley, Eng.

In 1913 he won the national intermediate single sculling championship and with Sullivan A. Sargent the double sculling championship.

Mr. Gardiner was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1914 and from Harvard Law School two years later. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar but decided to return to the home of his ancestors, Oaklands, near Gardiner, Me. He is the sixth generation in descent from Dr. Sylvester

Gardiner, one of the original proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase, and Oaklands has been owned in the family since 1764.

Mr. Gardiner enlisted in August, 1917, as a private in the First Maine Heavy Artillery. He declined an offer to go to an officers' school. Going overseas, he won the commission of second lieutenant from the ranks and later that of first lieutenant. His regiment saw service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and following the Armistice he served with the Army of Occupation. He was honorably discharged in May, 1919, and returned to Gardiner to begin the practice of law, in partnership with John E. Nelson, now a member of Congress, and others. He was a colonel on the staff of Governor Baxter and he served several terms in the Maine House of Representatives, and was Speaker in 1925.

Mrs. Gardiner was Miss Margaret Thomas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Washington B. Thomas of Boston.

Independent Labor Bureaus Criticized

Inadequate to Meet Unemployment
Problem, Reports
Federal Bureau

WASHINGTON—The experience of practically all European countries shows that the private employment office is inadequate to meet the unemployment problem, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics, following a survey.

The report comes as the Senate Committee on Education and Labor is making similar investigations under the La Follette resolution, as an outgrowth of the Hoover plan for a "prosperity reserve."

Unemployment, it has been asserted, could be reduced by making labor more fluid by efficient labor exchanges.

Twenty-three foreign countries now have national systems of employment exchanges, the report says. At first, local communities undertook public labor exchanges. Next the state or municipal governments undertook it and finally the central governments incorporated the whole into a unified system for the entire country.

Testimony before the Senate Committee has shown that the United States is in the second stage, with a number of individual states operating labor exchanges.

"The experience of practically all European countries shows that the private labor exchanges do not meet the problem," the report says. It adds that private exchanges are apt to take advantage of the distressed unemployed and that they do not represent any large labor market.

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CONTEST OFFERS COLLEGE COURSE IN AERONAUTICS

Aircraft Company Purposes
Awakening of Interest
Among Nation's Youth

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BOOM IN STOCKS HELD BASED ON NEW ECONOMIES

Statisticians' Meeting Hears
Rise Due to Lower Output
Costs Will Continue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The stock market boom has its foundation in the new industrial revolution in the United States. It is likely to continue for some years but has abnormal features and it is the part of conservatism to be prepared against unpleasant surprises. The American Statistical Association heard this composite appraisal of the speculative movement in stocks at a session devoted to "The Stock Boom and the Value of Common Stocks." Some of the foremost financial authorities in the country contributed.

"Clearly we have been going through a period of transition the last few years from a period of low national security speculation to a time of high national security speculation," said Leonard P. Ayres, one of America's leading statisticians and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

"May Last 5 or 10 Years"
"We are probably embarking on a period of relatively high speculative activity. It may last 5 or 10 years or longer."

"Few if any serious market declines are likely to occur in such a period. It is fair to infer that the relative boom of speculation over the next few years will remain rather high."

George E. Roberts of the National City Bank of New York, in his paper, bespoke caution in connection with stock prices. The name note was struck by Dwight C. Rose of Scudder, Stevens and Clark of Boston.

"The great increase in the wealth and earning power of American corporations during the last few years has made it clear for some time that our old ways of measuring changes in stock values were becoming inadequate," said Mr. Roberts.

"Obviously, in these days of rapid change in the fortunes of individual businesses it means nothing as to the inherent values that a given stock has advanced or declined by so many points. What is important is the relation of these advances or declines to changes in earning power."

A Rough-and-Ready Method
"Ten times annual earnings has been for many years a rough-and-ready method of estimating a fair-selling price for stocks. Clearly the present figures are distinctly above any of our former conceptions of a normal level."

"Then there is the argument as to the increasing safety and stability of American business which may affect the selling price of securities."

"Such developments as the introduction of the Federal Reserve System, the narrower swing of the business cycle, the stricter requirements of the New York Stock Exchange toward both brokers and stock issues that wish to enjoy its trading privileges, the growing reliability and greater accessibility of corporate balance sheets, the cushion built up against bad times in the form of larger corporate surpluses and reserves, and finally the altogether spirit of business manifested in chambers of commerce and various trade associations, all tend to create a sense of security which undoubtedly is entitled to weight in estimating the normal level for investment values and which may perhaps justify a higher ratio of price to earnings at present than in the past."

"At the same time, I think we should be on our guard lest we succumb entirely to those who would have us cut adrift from old established principles."

David Friday, of the A. G. Becker & Co., formerly president of Michigan Agricultural College, said the speculative boom which began in 1924 had for its foundation developments in the field of industrial technique, finance and international conditions which were as dramatic and forceful as those which existed in the seventies or at the beginning of the century.

New Industrial Revolution
"The present enthusiasm over stock market values," he declared, "has for its underlying cause the new industrial revolution which has come to pass in America during the last two decades."

"A perusal of previous 'bull' markets should do much to guard one against the notion that advances in the stock market are necessarily short lived and illusory. What goes up does not necessarily come down when an industrial society is involved in revolutionary changes."

"During 1928 we have reached the highest level of corporate profits in history. Dividends paid by corporations even after eliminating intercorporate dividends will approximate \$5,500,000,000. This compares with \$2,633,000,000 distributed in 1922."

"We have improved the technique of production and management so rapidly that lower costs have forced prices down, while profits have been maintained."

Restricted Social Center Criticized
Communities Should Widen Contacts, President of Association Reports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—"Back to the neighborhood movements" are out of date; the modern world demands wider contacts, the National Community Center Association was told by Prof. J. F. Steiner, its president, at its annual meeting here.

Professor Steiner went so far as to advise the association to change its name. A title that would include the phrase "community and regional planning," he thought would better define the purpose it should fulfill in the new day.

"From the modern point of view," he said, "the most satisfying neighborhood is the one that has many interrelationships with the outside world. The limited opportunities of the neighborhood and the small community with the provincialism and conservatism that were the natural products of its restricted life make no appeal to the present generation."

This does not mean that there shall be no more community centers, in this authority's opinion. It merely indicates that the demand of the present is for organization of groups which will attract "like-minded people from all accessible places."

Social Studies to Come Under Reorganization
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION PLANS NATION-WIDE INVESTIGATION INTO NEEDED CHANGES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Endowed with \$50,000 by the Carnegie Foundation for first year promotion of a nation-wide study of the reorganization of "history and other social subjects in the schools," the American Historical Association in its forty-third annual meeting here announced through Prof. A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota its plan for the investigation.

Three outstanding conditions in the present school situation are making reorganization of social studies necessary, Dr. Krey asserted, in presenting his report to approximately 700 members of the association and affiliated societies in the convention's opening session.

Training for Citizenship
First, nearly all young people of school age today are continuing through high school so that secondary schools must deal with pupils representing every level.

Second, this universal education makes "training for effective citizenship" the objective of primary importance in the schools. Third, some way must be found to provide specialized training for those of highest ability, including the pre-college students, without detracting from the efficiency of instruction for the great mass of students.

Representatives of other social groups will be asked to co-operate with the American Historical Association in the study which is expected will consume more than five years.

Advances of Four Grades
The report by Dr. Krey, coming from a "Committee of Seven" first appointed more than 30 years ago by the association to develop the study plan, said that public education today has advanced four grades beyond its natural terminus of 30 years ago, so that most students who begin school are now finishing high school, whereas then, the eighth grade was the objective of the greater number.

In some communities as many as 70 per cent of all persons of high school age are in high school, and throughout the country the percentage is high, he added.

"The secondary curriculum must be adjusted to new and complex considerations," Dr. Krey asserted. "As much training for effective membership in society must be given as it is possible to give within the time allotted, and at the same time the schools must increase the effectiveness of their work in college preparation."

Settlement House Meets Modern Need
16-Story Structure in New York Has Gymnasium, Swimming Pool and Cozy Suites

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Christodora House, a 16-story settlement building at Avenue B and Ninth Street, recently dedicated, is believed to be the most modern structure of its kind, both as regards architecture and equipment. It was built and equipped by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

The five lower floors will be given over to community interests, with gymnasium, swimming pool, and similar facilities. The upper floors provide permanent living quarters for guests. They have been fitted out attractively in old-style American furniture, have modern conveniences and are rented at reasonable charges. The floors are divided into two and three-room suites and will accommodate 154 persons.

Mr. James formally presented the key of the house to John Sherman Hoyt, chairman of the board of trustees. He paid a warm tribute to Miss C. I. McColl, head worker, who founded the original settlement in 1897. Dr. John H. Finley, formerly State Commissioner of Education, called the building a "monument to human welfare."

FARMERS GET HISTORY DURING PICNIC TRIPS
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—To acquaint farmers and home-makers with the history and traditions of their own country, 38 organizations are co-operating with Cornell University, college of agriculture, in personally conducted historical tours in New York State, according to the Bureau of Education.

Farm and home bureaus, 4-H clubs, granges, Daughters of the American Revolution, historical societies, Rotary clubs, service clubs, and other organizations, are furthering the movement. The program includes a picnic lunch and frequent stops to enable the party to visit places of historical interest.

AUTOMOBILES NOT ALLOWED
HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—The Bermuda House of Assembly has refused by a margin of one vote to allow physicians of the colony to operate automobiles, permission which would have about doubled the 10 motor vehicles in the colony. Opponents of the measure argued that it would have been an opening wedge that might result in many other exemptions to the law.

I Can Be Serious. But I Can Be Gay



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW
Pausing—for the Right Word? No, Poising. That's All.

Tragedian and Clown Conflict Within Him, Mr. Shaw Admits

Impulse to Perpetrate a Joke Sometimes Brings Anticlimax at Supremely Tragic Moments, Dramatist Confesses in Lecture on the Acting Profession

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Humanity produces two types: the person who wants to be tragic and the person who wants to be comic, declared George Bernard Shaw, in the course of a recent radio-cast lecture at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art here. He confessed that the two opposing tendencies existed in himself and sometimes got him into difficulties, the tragedian and the clown occasionally coming into conflict.

For a long time, he said, the English public would not take him seriously, and a distinguished actress, "instead of speaking to me respectfully as Mr. Bernard Shaw, in it is a matter of the person who is nice to work with all the time, and do my very best to get a performance out of him or her."

Need for Tact on Stage
"Mr. Shaw went on to say that it requires a great deal of character to hold your own on the stage. To succeed, an actor must exercise tact and forbearance and above all be good-natured. 'If you are not pleasant to work with, you will find it very difficult to get an engagement. For instance, had I to choose between a person who is pleasant to work with, but is not a very good actor, and a blazing original genius who is impossible to work with, I would choose the person who is nice to work with all the time, and do my very best to get a performance out of him or her.'"

Step Is Taken to Aid Schools of Journalism
American Association Seeks Standard Teaching and Co-ordinate Research

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Standardization of instruction in the nation's schools of journalism, and co-ordination of their research activities moved a step forward in the early business sessions of the twelfth annual convention of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. Representatives of 40 institutions assembled at the University of Michigan for the sessions.

The association provided for standardized requirements for the master's degree in journalism, at least one-half shall consist of graduate work in journalism, and that this graduate work shall include not less than two-year courses offered primarily to graduate students exclusive of research and thesis requirements," was accepted as the requirement for an advanced degree.

Upon the suggestion of W. G. Bleyer, professor of journalism at the University of Wisconsin, the American Society of Newspaper Editors is to be asked to co-operate in the preferential employment of graduates who have fulfilled the standardized requirements until such time as funds will permit a careful inspection of the 200 or more institutions giving instruction in journalism to be completed in an efficient manner.

In the round-table discussion, conducted by Eric D. Allen, dean of the University of Oregon, it was urged that schools of journalism center their energies on developing a type of newspaper man whose ideals would be more in the direction of publishing a paper intended to appeal to the intelligent reader than one whose volume of sales depends upon the scare-head street sales.

A co-ordinating effort of research work by the schools of journalism was urged. A committee consisting of Eric H. Allen of Oregon, A. L. Stone of Montana, E. S. Johnson of Minnesota, W. G. Bleyer of Wisconsin and J. O. Simmons of Syracuse, will report upon the research problem at the next annual meeting.

The division of journalism of Stanford University, represented by Everett Smith, was elected to membership in the association.

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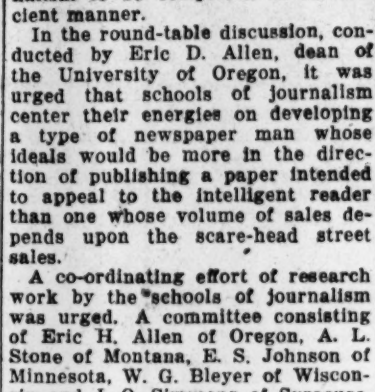
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A DELICIOUS CUP OF COCOA IS NOURISHING

BAKER'S COCOA 8 Oz. Can 17c

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THE IDEAL ROAST, VERY TENDER
FACE RUMP Lb. 38c
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MORE FRESH NORTHERN, ALL WEIGHTS, ONE PRICE
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SMALL, FRESH, THE VERY BEST YET
PORK LOINS Lb. 21c
FRESH SHOULDERS Small Lean Pork Roast Lb. 16c
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FAMOUS DORACO OR ARMOUR, WHOLE OR HALF
HAMS Lb. 31c
SHOULDERS, SMOKED Short Shank 5 to 7 Pounds Lb. 17c
BACON, DORACO Extra Mild in Piece Lb. 26c

NEWLY CAUGHT FISH, SMALL OR LARGE
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COD STEAK Excellent Fish Freshly Sliced Lb. 18c
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OYSTERS Fresh Stewing Just Arrived Pt. 35c

THE SOAP WITH THE PALM OILS
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BEST QUALITY IMPORTED NORWEGIAN
KIPPERED SNACKS 2 Cans 9c

Canada Dry Ginger Ale 3 Bots. 50c

PRIZE BREAD It's Electrically Baked LARGE LOAF 8c

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Where New England Buys Its Foods

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RADIO

START POINT BEAM BEACON AIDS SHIPPING

New Transmitter Permits
Very Effective Cross Bear-
ing Readings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A wireless beacon in-
stallation built at Start Point by
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co.,
Ltd., for the Corporation of Trinity
House has just been completed.

This type of station transmits a
special signal on an exclusive wave-
length of 1000 meters for the benefit
of ships equipped with wireless
direction finders. The Start Point in-
stallation is the seventh of its kind
now established round the British
coasts, others having been installed
at Round Island, Skerries, Spurn
Lighthouse, The Casquets (Channel
Islands), Start Point, Bar Lightship,
Albatross (Coningsby, Ireland), and
in the near future further beacon
stations of the Marconi type will be
installed at Sule Skerry (Scotland),
Lundy North, Dungeness, Kinnaird
Head (Scotland), Cromer, South
Bishop, and other places, in addition
to similar stations for which orders
have been received in other parts
of the world.

The completion of the Start Point
transmitter means that very effective
cross bearings can now be
taken by ships using the three
Channel stations at their fixed points
and they can thus obtain a sequence
of bearings whenever required by
the navigators and can be sure of
their position right up to the Channel.
Since the wireless direction finder
has become firmly established and
more generally employed on the
merchant vessels of the world, the
demand has arisen for the erection
of permanent installations situated at
places of advantage from a shipping
point of view round the coast and
whose function it is to send out a
recognized signal at convenient in-
tervals purely for the purpose of
enabling ships fitted with direction
finders to take their bearings and
thereby find their exact positions
when approaching the coast.

One of the great advantages of
the system of position finding in
which a wireless beacon station of
the Marconi type at a known posi-
tion is used in conjunction with a
direction finder on board ship is that
the signals are radiocast in all di-
rections and a direct bearing can
therefore be taken on the trans-
mitter from any direction at every
signal sent out by it. This method
is, therefore, particularly suitable
for lightship installation, as the

swinging of the ship's head does not
affect the accuracy of the bearing
obtained, and navigators can lay off
their wireless bearings on familiar
points on the chart.

The Marconi beacon transmitter
of the type fitted in the British Isles
has a power of 500 watts and is
operated on a wavelength of 1000
meters, which is the specified wave-
length for wireless beacon stations,
and the whole equipment is auto-
matically controlled by a master
clock for transmitting groups of in-
terrupted continuous wave (I. C. W.)
signals at prearranged intervals.

The call sign of the Start Point
station is GSM and accurate direc-
tion finding bearings may be ex-
pected up to about 100 nautical
miles under normal atmospheric
conditions.

Swedish Radio Stations Are Raising Power

10 Kilowatt Transmitters Are
Now the Rule Through-
out the Kingdom

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The State Round
Radio Service has under way the
building of a chain of new stations
through which the power will be
increased to a marked degree. Just
as the great station at Motala was
finished work was begun on the new
Skane station at Hörby which will
have a power of 10 kilowatts.

The Gothenburg station has during
the summer been improved so that it
is now of the same power, namely 10
kilowatts. The old transmitter
worked on only a half kilowatt. The
experimental transmissions have
given very good results as may be
judged by the general public since
the new transmitter is in use in
sending out the regular radio pro-
gram.

The work of the Hörby station is
being hurried on so that it will be
ready by the end of the year. The cost
is reckoned at 300,000 kronor. When
this station is ready, a new one will
be built at Sundsvall situated in the
center of the saw-mill district, which
is in great need of increased power
for crystal reception. Here also the
power will be 10 kilowatts and the
radius for crystal apparatus from 40
to 50 kilometers.

Finally, work is to commence on
the new station in the district
of Stockholm, which will be a "super
radio"—greater in power than Motala,
which is as powerful as any
station in Europe. The Stockholm
station will have a power of 50 kilo-
watts, while Motala has but 30 and
the first Stockholm radio station con-
tained itself with only 500 watts.

Short wave apparatus are now in
use in Sweden through the new
Motala station. The best kind of such
apparatus has been had from the
Telegraph Company, which is
general agent for the Radio Corpora-
tion of America. The Baltic Com-
pany has also introduced apparatus
this autumn for short wave work.

I. MILLER

Beautiful
Shoes

1342 Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

and
TRUST COMPANY
of Springfield

Complete Banking Service
Capital Funds Over \$4,400,000
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MAIN STREET AT HARRISON AVE.
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THE JANUARY SALE OF NEW DRESSES

\$14.75 and \$24.75

In the midst of clearance, what
a refreshing sight—these hun-
dreds of NEW frocks purchased
for this sale! These frocks were
new prints in charcoal, barge, and
marble designs and here are
the new colors, bright for
mid-season wear: blue, blue, or-
chid, rose beige, raspberry, sea-
green, birch bark and vanilla
beige.

Women's and Misses' Sizes.

Forbes & Wallace
Incorporated
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Radio Program Notes

DANCE forms by Nathaniel Dett,
Saint-Saëns, and Offenbach
will be featured in the weekly
La Touraine Concert to be radio-
cast through the NBC on Wednesday eve-
ning, Jan. 2, at 7:30 o'clock, eastern
standard time.

"Juba Dance," by Nathaniel Dett,
will be heard as a piano solo. The
wild "Dance Macabre," by Saint-
Saëns and the "Apache Dance," by
Offenbach, in the arrangement of
Nathaniel Shilkret, will be played by
the orchestra.

Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capri-
cioso," Beethoven's "Rondino," and
the popular selection, "Moon of My
Delight," from the musical comedy
success, "Chee Chee," are further
highlights of the concert.

Stations transmitting this program
are WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR,
WTAG, WCHS, WGY, WGR, WCAE,
WVJ and WTAM.

A radio chain for California, which
gives the public of the entire State
an opportunity to enjoy the enter-
tainment of two of the outstanding
radio stars of the Pacific coast is the
latest achievement of Don Lee.

The Don Lee stations of California
—KHJ, Los Angeles, and KPRC, San
Francisco, are hooked up by per-
manent telephone line, and alter-
nately programs are released from
both studios over the telephone line.
Since Don Lee maintains a com-
plete staff of artists and orchestras
on a full-time basis at both stations,
radio listeners are released from the
radio to the stage and the screen.
Benefit of the arrangement in being
able to obtain the greatest possible
variety of interesting features.

Since both stations are nonpar-
tisan and dedicated to public service,
their facilities are at the disposal of
the largest and foremost groups and
organizations of civic leaders, educa-
tors and business men, and with the
permanent hook-up, Don Lee feels
that he is extending still further the
range of public service to which these
stations are dedicated. This is true
particularly with such organizations
as the California Fruit Growers' Ex-
change, under the direction of which
the new transmitter is in use in
sending out the regular radio pro-
gram.

The work of the Hörby station is
being hurried on so that it will be
ready by the end of the year. The cost
is reckoned at 300,000 kronor. When
this station is ready, a new one will
be built at Sundsvall situated in the
center of the saw-mill district, which
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for crystal reception. Here also the
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to 50 kilometers.

Finally, work is to commence on
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of Stockholm, which will be a "super
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station in Europe. The Stockholm
station will have a power of 50 kilo-
watts, while Motala has but 30 and
the first Stockholm radio station con-
tained itself with only 500 watts.

Short wave apparatus are now in
use in Sweden through the new
Motala station. The best kind of such
apparatus has been had from the
Telegraph Company, which is
general agent for the Radio Corpora-
tion of America. The Baltic Com-
pany has also introduced apparatus
this autumn for short wave work.

When the clock strikes 12 it's time
to get it fixed, unless it's a radio
station clock. In that case, it's just
time to go on producing more radio
programs. At a loss as to how a 1 to
1:30 a. m. program should be listed,
WVJ, Cincinnati, announces the
Thirteenth Hour for a program of
organ, xylophone and two violins

**Mary Norton
Shope**
A Clearance Sale of
Regular Merchandise
35 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.
"A Step from Main Street"

**CARLISLE
HARDWARE COMPANY**
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**Men's and Boys'
Clothing
RE-PRICED!**
Haynes & Company
"Always Reliable"
1502 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

that begins at 1 a. m. following mid-
night on Wednesday.

Some old but newly discovered
songs will constitute the program to
be radio-cast through KHJ of the
NBC on Wednesday evening, Decem-
ber 2, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, Pacific
time, by Frank Gage and Charles
Marshall, the Hill Billy Boys.

So popular have the pioneer songs
of Missouri become that Mr. Gage
and Mr. Marshall are kept busy find-
ing numbers which have not been
used. Mr. Marshall will give a brief
history of the songs, their origin
and development.

Although five different musical
instruments are heard in the pro-
gram, Mr. Gage and Mr. Marshall
play all in rhythm. Mr. Gage plays the
piano, harmonica and guitar while
Mr. Marshall plays the guitar,
saxophone and violin.

In common with mailmen who go
hiking on their days off, very few of
the radio stars at KGO, Oakland,
give over their leisure moments to the
interest of anything else but radio.

They can be found chatting about
and listening to radio while break-
fasting, lunching, dining, or while
giving their turn to go on the air. In
between their musical and radio
attendances, or haunt the music
publishers, constantly on the quest
for brand new or long-forgotten hits.

**Orkney Farmers
Course Organized**

**Island Has Highly Developed
Poultry Industry—Travel-
ing Aid Granted**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—A "Young Farmers'
Course" has been organized by the
North of Scotland College of Agri-
culture in conjunction with the
Orkney Education Authority. This
scheme, which has now been adopted
in Kirkwall, aims at giving a com-
plete course in agricultural subjects
within the county itself. In order to
bring the necessary subjects before
the classes are to be held during the
day on Saturdays, winter and sum-
mer, extending over a period of two
years.

One of the chief problems in agri-
cultural education in the past in
these outlying parts has been the
difficulty in living young men and
women in rural districts an all
round training in agricultural sci-
ence sufficient to equip them for
the business of farming. Evening
classes have frequently been pro-
vided, but these have been re-

stricted in scope and in facilities.
The only means of getting a full
course was for the pupil to leave his
work and attend an agricultural col-
lege, and this was only possible to
the few.

The Orkney Education Authority
has actively supported this new
movement and has awarded grants
in aid of traveling, also for equip-
ment and accommodation, for it is
no easy matter for some of these
students to reach the mainland. The
fact that 23 men and women have
enrolled for the first course indi-
cates that the "young farmers" are
appreciative of the opportunity
offered.

It was pointed out at the opening
of the course that in the raising of
live stock Orkney was one of the
leading counties in Scotland. Her
cattle population is greater than the
combined total for the counties of
Moray and the stock is of a high
quality. The poultry industry is also
a special line which has been highly
developed, as Orkney farmers de-
rive a large part of their income
from this source.

This was largely due to the fact
that the county was mostly occupied
by small holders who realized the
advantages of specialization.

**Belgrade Rebuilt
Is a City of Parks**

**Expansion and Restoration
Since War Bring New Glory
to Yugoslav Capital**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The last 10 years
have served to completely change the
appearance of Belgrade. From a
town of torn-up streets and houses
ruined by the Great War, it has been
transformed into a modern city. The
meadows and tiled fields around the
town have given place to new settle-
ments and suburbs.

The statistical survey of the build-
ing committee of the municipality
states that in the last four years
alone 3019 private houses have been
built. Almost all have electric lifts,
central heating and baths.

More parks are also being pro-
vided by the municipality. The finest
is "Kalemegdan," built on a high
terrace beside the old fortress, and
commanding a wide and beautiful
view. Parts of the fortress date back
to Roman times (Belgrade was then
called Singidunum) and in the cen-
turies of struggle between Turks,
Serbs, Austrians, Germans and Hun-
garians.

Western Samoa (New Zealand Man-
date) has been in the limelight lately
owing to trouble with the natives.
Sir James Paull and General Richard-
son were sent by the New Zealand
Government to answer questions, and
were able to satisfy the commission
that New Zealand was carrying out
its mandate humanely and patiently.

AVIATION

QUANTITY - PRODUCTION
A system of manufacturing air-
planes which is expected to
increase the output of the Fairchild
Airplane Manufacturing Corporation
at Farmingdale, L. I., to more than
six times its present capacity, will
be installed at the plant and ready
for operation on Jan. 1, according to
announcement just made by the com-
pany.

Under the new system, the an-
nouncement said, 1200 airplanes will
be built in 1929 with very little more
labor than went into the 175 air-
planes built in 1928.

The mass production system will
be patterned after automobile pro-
duction methods, it was said. Howard
C. DeKard, formerly a plant engi-
neer for the Ford Motor Company, is
production manager of the company.
The new system will include three
assembly lines, the announcement
said, one for each model put out by
the company.

G. B. Grosvenor, president of the
company, commenting on the new
production program, said that here-
tofore production has not been large
enough to justify the belt
system. "The aircraft manu-
facture is now at exactly the same
stage automobile manufacture was
25 years ago," he said.

That the forestry patrol of the
Ontario Government is the most
effective and efficient that he has
ever seen, was the opinion expressed
by Evan David, a prominent Ameri-
can authority on the subject of
aeronautics and a novelist, while
passing through Toronto on his re-
turn from a trip from Toronto to
beyond the end of the Hudson Bay
Railway.

"I have one incident," he said,
"fully authenticated, where a look-
out spotted a fire 30 miles away, and
within a scant 30 minutes airplanes
were taking off from almost half a
dozen bases carrying the newest fire-
fighting equipment and fighters to
man it. The fire, which under con-
ditions three or four years ago, would
have burned up miles of valuable
timber, was extinguished almost at
its inception, and squatters living
five miles away did not know it had
broken out until airplanes were
down almost upon them, as it were."

"This is but one of the many cases
I could quote, and to carry the story
even further, I might add the un-
usually fine service the Government
is giving in timber-cruising, map-
making and other public services. In
fact there are many things that they
could teach us across the line in
this type of work and organization."

Mr. David is also an experienced
flier, having been an instructor in the
United States Flying Corps and also

stricted in scope and in facilities.
The only means of getting a full
course was for the pupil to leave his
work and attend an agricultural col-
lege, and this was only possible to
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that the county was mostly occupied
by small holders who realized the
advantages of specialization.

**Belgrade Rebuilt
Is a City of Parks**

**Expansion and Restoration
Since War Bring New Glory
to Yugoslav Capital**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The last 10 years
have served to completely change the
appearance of Belgrade. From a
town of torn-up streets and houses
ruined by the Great War, it has been
transformed into a modern city. The
meadows and tiled fields around the
town have given place to new settle-
ments and suburbs.

The statistical survey of the build-
ing committee of the municipality
states that in the last four years
alone 3019 private houses have been
built. Almost all have electric lifts,
central heating and baths.

More parks are also being pro-
vided by the municipality. The finest
is "Kalemegdan," built on a high
terrace beside the old fortress, and
commanding a wide and beautiful
view. Parts of the fortress date back
to Roman times (Belgrade was then
called Singidunum) and in the cen-
turies of struggle between Turks,
Serbs, Austrians, Germans and Hun-
garians.

Western Samoa (New Zealand Man-
date) has been in the limelight lately
owing to trouble with the natives.
Sir James Paull and General Richard-
son were sent by the New Zealand
Government to answer questions, and
were able to satisfy the commission
that New Zealand was carrying out
its mandate humanely and patiently.

AVIATION

QUANTITY - PRODUCTION
A system of manufacturing air-
planes which is expected to
increase the output of the Fairchild
Airplane Manufacturing Corporation
at Farmingdale, L. I., to more than
six times its present capacity, will
be installed at the plant and ready
for operation on Jan. 1, according to
announcement just made by the com-
pany.

Under the new system, the an-
nouncement said, 1200 airplanes will
be built in 1929 with very little more
labor than went into the 175 air-
planes built in 1928.

The mass production system will
be patterned after automobile pro-
duction methods, it was said. Howard
C. DeKard, formerly a plant engi-
neer for the Ford Motor Company, is
production manager of the company.
The new system will include three
assembly lines, the announcement
said, one for each model put out by
the company.

G. B. Grosvenor, president of the
company, commenting on the new
production program, said that here-
tofore production has not been large
enough to justify the belt
system. "The aircraft manu-
facture is now at exactly the same
stage automobile manufacture was
25 years ago," he said.

That the forestry patrol of the
Ontario Government is the most
effective and efficient that he has
ever seen, was the opinion expressed
by Evan David, a prominent Ameri-
can authority on the subject of
aeronautics and a novelist, while
passing through Toronto on his re-
turn from a trip from Toronto to
beyond the end of the Hudson Bay
Railway.

"I have one incident," he said,
"fully authenticated, where a look-
out spotted a fire 30 miles away, and
within a scant 30 minutes airplanes
were taking off from almost half a
dozen bases carrying the newest fire-
fighting equipment and fighters to
man it. The fire, which under con-
ditions three or four years ago, would
have burned up miles of valuable
timber, was extinguished almost at
its inception, and squatters living
five miles away did not know it had
broken out until airplanes were
down almost upon them, as it were."

"This is but one of the many cases
I could quote, and to carry the story
even further, I might add the un-
usually fine service the Government
is giving in timber-cruising, map-
making and other public services. In
fact there are many things that they
could teach us across the line in
this type of work and organization."

Mr. David is also an experienced
flier, having been an instructor in the
United States Flying Corps and also

stricted in scope and in facilities.
The only means of getting a full
course was for the pupil to leave his
work and attend an agricultural col-
lege, and this was only possible to
the few.

The Orkney Education Authority
has actively supported this new
movement and has awarded grants
in aid of traveling, also for equip-
ment and accommodation, for it is
no easy matter for some of these
students to reach the mainland. The
fact that 23 men and women have
enrolled for the first course indi-
cates that the "young farmers" are
appreciative of the opportunity
offered.

It was pointed out at the opening
of the course that in the raising of
live stock Orkney was one of the
leading counties in Scotland. Her
cattle population is greater than the
combined total for the counties of
Moray and the stock is of a high
quality. The poultry industry is also
a special line which has been highly
developed, as Orkney farmers de-
rive a large part of their income
from this source.

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that the county was mostly occupied
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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The once trackless
waste of Ruanda Urundi, in the Bel-
gian Congo, is now penetrated by
1300 kilometers of good carriage
roads, 1000 kilometers of roads on
which motorcycles can travel, and
800 kilometers of native routes for
bicycles, declared Hallwilde de
Heusch in describing the operations
of this Belgian Mandate before the
Mandates Commission recently.

Such improvements, said M. de
Heusch, greatly facilitate the grow-
ing of native produce, of which cot-
ton has become the most important
crop. The natives are being edu-
cated to take a share in the adminis-
tration of the local councils.

Mr. Werth, explaining labor con-
ditions in Southwest Africa (former
German colony) and the development
of port facilities at Walvis Bay, on
which £600,000 has been spent, said
trains now run day and night in this
mandated area, with transport rates
16 per cent lower than before the
war, when the Germans ran the rail-
ways. The Government of the Union
of South Africa had provided the
rolling stock. The natives who have
been given reserves, appear to be
more contented, while the former
German settlers, who run their own
local affairs, have nothing to com-
plain of.

Natives Learn Self-Government

Sir Ransford Slater, Governor of
the Gold Coast, described how British
Togoland, formerly a German colony,
had now been linked up with the
Gold Coast by a new road and bridge,
greatly facilitating the transport of
goods. Following British traditions,
the natives are being gradually
trained to take part in the manage-
ment of their own affairs.

E. J. Arnett, the British resident in
the Cameroons, also gave a cheerful
picture of this former German area.
He was cross-examined about the
conditions of labor in connection
with the development of plantations,
for forced labor must not be used for
private profit.

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date) has been in the limelight lately
owing to trouble with the natives.
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were taking off from almost half a
dozen bases carrying the newest fire-
fighting equipment

BRITISH LABOR MOVING TOWARD ONE BIG UNION

If Ballot Is Unfavorable,
Junction Will Be Effect-
ed Early in 1929

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A further step toward the formation of the largest single trade union in England has been taken by the executive committees of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Workers' Union in approving the final draft for a merger of the two organizations, involving 500,000 men and over 200 industries. Details of the scheme have been issued to all the branches and a ballot of the combined membership will be taken. The result is not expected to be made known until the New Year. Under the scheme, the Transport Workers' Union, with a membership of about 300,000, will absorb the Workers' Union, and the headquarters will be at Transport House, the new offices of the Transport Workers' Union at Smith Square, Westminster, where there is ample accommodation. If the ballot is favorable, the amalgamation will come into effect early in 1929 and officials of both unions report little opposition to the change.

The project, it is understood, makes provision for the present officials of the Workers' Union and its existing obligations. The assets and properties, including the large house and grounds "Highfield," Golders Green, at present used as offices by the Workers' Union, will pass into the amalgamation for use or disposal as may be decided.

The Transport and General Workers' Union has had a romantic history. It came into existence in October, 1920, as the result of the amalgamation of 25 unions, the largest being the two dockers' unions. It includes in its membership, which covers the whole country, dockers, rivermen and wharf workers, coal trimmers, coal carters, tram and busmen, commercial road vehicle drivers, colliers, engine-men, firemen, and electrical workers, administrative, clerical, and supervisory workers, and general laborers.

The work of the union is carried on through seven national trade groups, each with its own national committee and national secretary. There are 12 areas in London and provincial centers, with offices and administrative officials, and a general executive council controls the affairs of the union nationally. By method the union claims centralization of power and finance, while allowing for possible future devolution.

Bucharest Finds Home for Women

Architect Supplies Gratis Plans
and Supervision of
Operations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A woman's home costing \$50,000 and devoted to the interests of Rumanian mothers recently been opened here. It was planned by a distinguished architect, Mr. Constantinescu-Roata, who asked no remuneration for his work, which also included the supervision of the construction of the building.

The two women most responsible for the home are Mrs. Calypso Boter, the president of the National Council of Rumanian Women, and Mrs. Alexandra Cantacuzino, known throughout the whole of Rumania for

her active participation in many good movements. Queen Marie also gave substantial aid and several of the Bucharest banks advanced large sums.

At the opening of the restaurant and lecture rooms in the new building the mayor of Bucharest complimented the women of Rumania for having furnished another very substantial proof of their beneficent participation in the social life of the nation.

The women speakers pointed out that the activity which will center about this new home will be merely an extension of the work of the women as mothers and teachers. This new institution will give Rumanian mothers cheap, wholesome food, instruction, entertainment, inspiration, and encouragement.

Persian Railway Project Started to Develop Country

System Calls for Construction
of 800-Mile Line, Bun-
dar Gaz to Teheran

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A beginning has been made on the southern section of the new Persian railway system, the construction of which was undertaken by a German-American syndicate. Twenty American engineers are at work in the Ahwaz district, southern terminus of the line on the Persian Gulf. Between Khur Musa and Ahwaz more than 2000 laborers have been put to leveling of the roadbed of the prospective alignment. The whole railway project, which has been described as a monument to the national spirit of Persia, is not less notable, and far more useful, than the pyramids of Egypt, calls for the construction of a railway from Bundar Gaz on the southern shore of the Caspian and from Khur Musa on the Persian Gulf to Teheran, a total distance of some 800 miles. The railway will have to run over salt swamps and endless expanses of soft mud, and when completed will have a veritable string of limestone ranges nearly 8000 feet high. The total cost is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000, but may be much more.

We expect to have trains running from Khur Musa to Teheran within five years, unless we strike some unexpected and unlikely obstacles," said Mr. Sheppard, the vice-president of the Ulen Company of New York, to a newspaper in Belfort, France. Ulen Company with whom are allied French and British firms, have secured the contract for the construction of the southern portion of the new Persian railway, including the provision of rolling stock, and the construction of the new harbor at Khur Musa, which will be the Gulf terminus of the line. The railway contract awarded to the Ulen Company provides for the construction of about 800 kilometers, but there is possibility that their contract will be extended.

Mr. Sheppard paid tribute to the prompt manner in which the Persian Government is meeting the financial obligations required for current work, and he expressed the view that no insurmountable difficulties would be met in the financing of the scheme.

The cost of the railway is being met by the Persian Government, the Persian Government's tea and sugar monopoly, and a very substantial reserve has already been accumulated. Mr. Sheppard said that the new harbor would be a great asset to Persia. Except in the close vicinity of the shore the depth of water is said to be satisfactory.

TOK H SCOTTISH COUNCIL PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—An important development in the Tok H movement in Scotland was referred to at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Glasgow branch, in Glasgow. It is hoped that as soon as possible, probably early next year—a Scottish council will be established and headquarters may be in Glasgow. If this is brought about, Scotland will be

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY **"Marigold"** LAST WEEK

Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 2:30
Even. at 8:30

WILBUR RYAN, AT 8:15, MATS.
WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.

A 3rd House Production

The Royal Family

A Comedy of Actor Aristocrats

Direct from 45 Capacity Weeks in New York with the

Brilliant Seven Theatre Cast including Halide

Wright, Mrs. Knorr, and Andrew Jefferson De

Angels, Marjorie Wood, Offenda Daly

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

NATIONAL OPERA CO.

Under Direction of the Famous Frank

Friday Night

"FORZA DEL DESTINO"

Saturday Matinee

"CAVALLERIA" and "PAGLIACCI"

RESTAURANTS

CONCORD, N. H.

LUNCH OR FEAST

Tardini's

ALWAYS OPEN

CONCORD, N.H.

All in Trim for the Climb Up Mount Royal



WINTER SPORTS IN MONTREAL

Where Thousands Gather From All Parts of North America With Skis and Toboggans, Skates and Sleds to Join the Fun at One of the Many Attractive Spots of Snow-Clothed Canada.

placed in the same position as Wales and the Dominions.

Sheriff A. O. Mackenzie, who presided, recalled how Talbot House had been started at Poperinghe during the war. When the war ended the work of Talbot House also came to an end, but "happily the spirit which suggested it" had survived, and now Talbot House was a society with many branches, both in Britain and in the Dominions.

Merger Unites Great Electric Works in France

Transference of Alsace Makes
Possible Linking of Big
Machinery Concerns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MULHOUSE, Alsace—By a recently completed arrangement, the electrical works in Belfort, France, have been combined with the shops of the French Thompson-Houston, located in the same place, the latter concern being closely related to the General Electric in the United States.

This arrangement follows the unifying under the French flag of the important machinery and locomotive works at Mulhouse and Grafenstaden with the electrical works at Belfort.

From 1871 to the close of the World War the Mulhouse and Grafenstaden plants were in German controlled territory. The Belfort shops remained in France. The three organizations at the close of the war became a French unity under the control of the Société Alsacienne de Constructions Mécaniques, Mulhouse.

In addition to the foregoing, the cable works at Clichy (Seine) are to be included. The full aggregation has in round numbers 16,000 employees, and easily ranks among the most important of all French machinery and electrical equipment combinations.

It has been arranged that the Grafenstaden (Bas-Rhine) works will take over all locomotive construction works for the combination and leave the Belfort shops free to concentrate on building machinery for the production and distribution of electrical power.

In the power plant department the Mulhouse works are constructing single units of 65,500 horsepower. These are steam turbine units. In the electric generator line these same works handle a production ranging from the small standard motors to the huge units for reversible rolling mills.

The reputation of the Alsacians as mechanics is one of long standing. It was in this corner of the Continent that mechanical developments were looked for from the earliest days of modern engineering. The German authorities appreciated this fact, and it was a practice to send conscripts from Alsace to do service in the engineering branch of the German Navy.

SOVIETS OBTAIN YEAR'S CREDIT
WARSAW—Representatives of the Soviet trade mission have arrived at an understanding with Lodz manufacturers for the purchase of a large transport of cotton and woolen articles. The general value of the transaction, together with an order for the Bielski woolen industry amounts to about \$1,000,000. The Lodz manufacturers are granting the Soviet mission a year's credit.

AMUSEMENTS

MANCHESTER, N. H.

PALACE PLAYERS at the

PALACE THEATRE WEEK OF DEC. 31ST

In the Great New York Success

7th HEAVEN

NEW YORK CITY

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

"HOLIDAY"

A New Comedy by PHILIP HARRY

PLYMOUTH Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 8:30

Extra Matinee Friday, Dec. 28, 2:30

Extra Matinee Friday, Dec. 28, 8:30

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Montreal as Winter Metropolis for Sportsmen of North America

Cleared Motor Roads Through From New York Open
Favorite Home of Skiing, Curling and Sledding
to Visitors From All Parts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—With the advent of the snow, Montreal becomes a winter metropolis for Canada and North America as a whole. A new development for the winter of 1928-29 will be the open highway, connecting Montreal with the direct route to New York permitting an easy access for motorists in the summer months. This scenic international highway brings the motorist from Rousses Point to Montreal via Lacolle, St. Johns, and Laprairie.

Maintenance of an open winter route to New York is due to the efforts of the Royal Automobile Club of Canada, with the co-operation of the Canadian municipalities concerned. It is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of winter motor roads in the Province of Quebec. It is confidently expected that the experiment will lead to the adoption of a permanent government policy of keeping other main highways throughout the Province in condition for winter driving. Numerous inquiries received by the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau from citizens of the United States indicate that when once it becomes known that a road is open, there will be a constantly growing tide of tourist travel throughout the cold months of the year.

Skiing at Mount Royal

For devotees of skiing, Montreal offers unique opportunities. Mount Royal rising to a height of nearly 100 feet in the very center of the city, with its 600 acres of parkland and its outlying spurs, gives every imaginable variety of terrain for skiing, from precipitous declivities which demand the acme of skill and daring to gentle slopes and level spaces, where novices and children may learn the rudiments of the sport with perfect safety.

For those who prefer skiing amid less urban surroundings, the Laurentian Mountains, a few hours' journey to the north of the city, afford a winter resort 1000 square miles in extent. Of late years the railways have made a special feature of week-end

excursions for skiers, special trains being run at reduced rates to favorite mountain centers. A popular practice is the organization of congenial parties whose members, boarding trains at noon, travel to selected points 40 to 60 miles from the city and lying at altitudes of 1200 to 1400 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence.

Leaving the railway, the journey is started by ski and as the prevailing slope is toward Montreal, the average descents are longer than the climbs, while railway stations every four or five miles make it convenient to break the journey anywhere and reach the city by train in the evening.

Mill-Long Toboggan Chute

Other winter sports for which Montreal is famous include tobogganing on the mile-long, six-inch slide of the Park Toboggan Club on Mount Royal, curling at a dozen clubs which welcome visitors, skating at 100 or more proprietary or civic rinks, snow shoeing, sleigh riding, bob sledding, ice boating and saddle riding. For these games and exercises, all of them accessible without a few minutes walk or ride of luxurious hotels, the visitor can secure equipment and tuggery at moderate prices or can rent them at reasonable rates by the day, week or month from the leading hotels and outfitters. The Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau, Phillips Square, Montreal, is at the disposal of prospective winter visitors and will gladly send descriptive literature, answer inquiries or supply any special information desired.

BIG CAT IN SHOW

WEIGHS 34 POUNDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the thirty-ninth championship show of the National Cat Club, Miss E. Langston carried off the award for the best cat in the show. This was awarded to her Chinchilla, Mab of Allington. In addition to this highest prize of all, Mab also

took the memorial trophy for the best female exhibit, the National Cat Club Challenge Cup, the Victory Challenge Cup, another prize for the best female, the Bennett Cup, and two silver spoons.

The biggest cat in the show was Tinker of Goodmayes, who turns the scale at 34 pounds 6 ounces. The number of cats shown was 429, divided into 1152 exhibits in the different classes. Tortoiseshells were the finest that have been seen for some years.

Royal Academy to Hold London Show of Dutch Masters

Over £2,000,000 Worth Sent
From Holland to England
in Sealed Vans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Art treasures worth over £2,000,000, masterpieces of Dutch artists which are to form an exhibition at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, for two months, are now being collected in nearly a dozen countries, including Canada and the United States.

Many of the most famous collectors in Europe as well as leading art galleries are lending pictures, the total number of which will be about 500. The show will also contain nearly 300 Dutch etchings and drawings, silver and antique glassware. From Holland works worth over £2,000,000 are being brought in special sealed vans.

The pictures are forwarded to Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague. There they are packed into the vans, the seals put on the vans run onto ships, and from the docks in this country they go direct to Burlington Quay. There the men who originally put on the seals remove them. Included among the pictures are Rembrandts valued at about £200,000, two of them being by Hans Andersen and his wife, beautiful paintings lent by a collector in Paris.

"It is the world's greatest collection of Dutch art," Maj. A. A. Longden, secretary of the exhibition, told a reporter of the Christian Science Monitor. "Europe has been combed since April to get it together, and many wonderful collections, including King George's, will be represented. There has never been such a fine collection of Rembrandts before and some of the etchings are of great value. The Dutch Government is generously taking all the responsibility for insuring the pictures from that country."

The King has promised to lend five pictures, and among other owners to be represented are the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Westminster and the Earl of 11.

NOTED HERD OF CATTLE SOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROTHESAY, Scotland—At a sale of a noted herd of pedigree and milk recorded Ayrshire cattle, held recently in Rothsay the highest price paid was 90 guineas (\$470) given for Bruchag Pearl VII, which was second in the milking trials and third in the butter tests at the London Dairy Show in 1926. She was easily the most outstanding animal in the sale. Her sister, Bruchag Pearl X, was secured by the same buyer for 62 guineas (\$325).

art students' exhibit

you are cordially invited to attend the mid-year exhibition of students' work in illustration, design and handicrafts held at the garden studios between the hours of nine in the morning and nine in the evening from December twenty-six to January second, the exhibit will feature exceptionally interesting in high school students and to others who content plate the study of fine and applied arts, the new England school of design, two forty eight aviation street, Boston, Mass.

New Dress Clothes For Hire

"Quality Always"

READ & WHITE

111 Summer St. and 93 Mass. Ave., BOSTON

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CLEANSER and DYER

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Friend's BAKED BEANS

An old New England tradition — brought up-to-date

At least once a week . . . usually on Saturday nights . . . New Englanders still serve that savory dish their ancestors enjoyed . . . Baked Beans.

In olden days New England housewives cooked these beans themselves, giving them hours of slow baking in their old brick ovens.

Today housewives prefer to serve Friend's Baked Beans . . . because they know these, too, are slowly baked in brick ovens and have the inimitable flavor that has made Boston baked beans famous.

For tasty, tempting, tantalizing deliciousness, you can't buy better beans than Friend's.

Leading grocers carry them.

With Friend's Beans serve FRIEND'S BROWN BREAD

Baked by FRIEND BROTHERS

Melrose Station, Boston, Mass.

Yellow Eye Beans, and Mince Meat. Carriage paid in the United States.

Russian Soviet Government Expels Beys of Kazakhstan

Great Wealth and Semifeudal Power of Chiefs Incon-
sistent With Soviet Precept and Practice—
Taxes and Fines Confiscatory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The tide of agrarian revolution which swept over European Russia in 1917 has required more than a decade to cover fully the steppes and deserts of Kazakhstan, that vast and little-known Autonomous Kirghiz Socialist Soviet Republic, which extends from the Caspian Sea and the lower valley of the Volga to the frontiers of China. The beys who exercised semifeudal authority in the wandering Kazak tribes are now being treated like the Russian landlords; their vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are being confiscated, while the beys themselves are forbidden to live longer in their native regions.

The Kazak bey in many respects had stronger roots than the Russian pomieschik, or landlord, and his elimination was consequently a slower and more complicated process. His power among his countrymen was based not only on his large flocks and droves, but also on a patriarchal status which he had perhaps inherited over a period of many generations. He was the head of the tribe, the man who helped its poorer members in time of need and protected them against the possible aggression of other tribes.

In view of these circumstances the beys enjoyed a degree of popular authority which in some respects ran counter to Marxist theories. The officials who supervised the expropriation of the beys insisted that they should under no conditions be permitted to live in their former homes, for fear the poorer tribesmen among whom their property was distributed would immediately give it back to them.

The reasons for the elimination of the beys, from the Communist standpoint, were quite obvious. It was inconsistent with a Soviet precept and practice to have in the steppes of Asia feudal overlords, owners of thousands of cattle and sheep and actual rulers of considerable numbers of men. Moreover, the vast influence of the beys was bound to make itself felt in questions of local political administration. If the bey himself could not hold a Soviet post he was likely to obtain office for a son or a brother, who would feel obliged to carry out all the wishes of the head of the tribe.

At the same time, the process of expropriation, besides the blow which it inflicted on the beys, seems to have been accompanied by various abuses which were resented by the Kazak masses. A. Kiselev, secretary of the All-Union Executive Committee and head of a governmental commission which recently carried out a mission of investigation in Kazakhstan, exposed some of these abuses unparaphrasing in a recent article.

In many cases the local Soviet officials failed to make any adequate distinction between the beys and the ordinary Kazak nomadic herdsmen. Many households were ruined by taxes and fines, which assumed a distinctly confiscatory character, and matters grew so bad that some 3000 Kazaks, according to Mr. Kiselev, fled across the frontier into China.

Among these fugitives were many poor families, and even some Communists, some of the minor officials profiting from the proceeds of forced sales of cattle and property.

"If the Trotskyists," writes Mr. Kiselev, "had anywhere obtained the possibility to realize their experiments, they would probably have been satisfied with the program which was developed in former Semipalatinsk Province (part of Kazakhstan)."

Mr. Kiselev's commission did what it could to remedy the worst abuses of the process of confiscation and to persuade the fugitives in China to return. The beys, however, have apparently been definitely swept away. 700 households which possessed more than 400 sheep in nomadic districts or more than 150 in settled regions being subjected to confiscation. Part of the requisitioned animals were given to the poorer Kazaks, while some were assigned to state and collective farms.

Chamberlain Garage

16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston

(Opposite 118 Norway St., 3 minutes from Christian Science church)

We solicit the storage and the servicing of your automobile. Special weekly rates for day parking.

Ella L. Merrill

Exclusive Wraps Gowns Millinery

Kenmore 6337

346 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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EDUCATIONAL

What Is Progressive Education?

VI—Experimenting, but No Longer an Experiment

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Former Head of English Department, North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka.

YOU may bump along in a bullock cart the two miles from Bolpur, near Calcutta, to the school of India's great poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and there under the arching trees of Santiniketan, Abode of Peace, see boys and girls living in an atmosphere of poetry, music, and creative activity. Or you may step into a group room of the Hanabashi School of "Joyful Work" in Honolulu, and watch small citizens of Hawaii busy at their projects. You may join the children of new Germany, notably of the State or Free Schools of Hamburg, and there find a leadership in progressive ideals coupled with an alertness to similar work being done throughout the world. You may discover in some small rural school in Russia, as at Carleton Washburne, a whole band of children having an amazing self-government organization, while the examples of their work show a remarkable correlation of their studies and their natural interests. You may go to the rural school near Shanghai described not long ago by William Heard Kilpatrick, where the children and teachers made themselves a vital part of the village in all their activities. In England, that stronghold of the great conservative "public schools" for boys, you may find the leading coeducational experiment in the world, at Baeleas, where the coeducational ideal is put into practice through a study of the problems and opportunities it offers—where coeducation is not merely "mixed" education as in most American high schools, but an intelligent bringing up of boys and girls in mutual understanding and service. Or high on a windy hilltop near London you may come upon a group from Chalfont who are learning social and historical fundamentals in their first-hand study of English roads, contours and village locations.

To progressive educators, there is never-ending inspiration in the fact that the "new" or progressive schools have appeared simultaneously and often quite independently in many parts of the world. Tremendous vitality glows in such a situation. Needed only was the spark of organized co-operation to bring into being a grand world movement.

Thus the New Education Fellowship and the Progressive Education Association were inevitable. The former has member groups in countries throughout Europe and provisionally affiliated groups in European and South American countries. Its different sections publish monthly or quarterly organs in eight countries, of which the English quarterly, the New Era, edited by Mrs. Beatrice Fussor, is an outstanding example. Besides its library, research service and local conferences, it has a biennial conference such as the one on the lovely shores of Lake Lucarno last summer which was attended by 1200 persons from 42 countries, including 162 Americans. The next conference is called this summer, and will be held in Denmark.

The Progressive Education Association, with its quarterly magazine, Progressive Education, has headquarters at 18 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., and an annual conference, the next being in St. Louis in February.

The new education, appearing as it has, in many countries in this generation, and knowing no boundary lines in its eagerness to exchange workable ideas and inspiring ideals, should be a significant factor in building the modern, world-minded state.

Evolution, Not Revolution

Like any young movement, it has its left and right wings, the left bringing down upon it vigorous and often merited criticism from the conservatives. With the years have come tried methods and tested results; thus, fewer conscientious objectors. Once it was felt that the ideas could be carried out only in private schools, that public or state schools with large classes and city management would find them impracticable. Happily it has been widely demonstrated in many parts of the United States and Europe that entire free school systems can be "progressive," even to the point of leadership in the movement. The experimenting, furthermore, has been done in schools attended by underprivileged children, and has proved equally genuine in results. In certain cities, such as New York, there are in the public school system, some progressive schools, standing alone like radiant new stars among the hosts of well-known traditional units. This, too, has proved practical. Angelo Patri's Public School Number 45 in the Bronx is a familiar example. These are hopeful signs.

The secondary schools, both public and private, have much to work out. The problem in the United States, where college requirements have been a strong influence toward retaining traditional methods, is in many ways simpler than that in France and certain other countries where older forms of education are deeply entrenched. Of recent years in the United States the junior college development and outstanding experimental work in the senior colleges—orientation courses, honor groups, the Wisconsin idea—have indicated brighter hope ahead. One of the most interesting proofs of the progressiveness can be seen in the increasing number of well-established colleges have found it worth while definitely to seek entrants from the progressive schools.

On every hand the work is marked by experimentation—a sign of its vitality; yet it can no longer be set aside merely as a promising experiment. It has won the right to recognition and understanding. Conservatives themselves say it is leaving the body of educational thought. Even in the most traditional type of school are proofs of this small change though they may be; while on the other hand thoroughly progressive teachers may be found, like valiant pioneers, doing work of real value to the movement, in schools that may scarcely have heard of the "new education."

The need has ever been for gifted teachers trained to make practical the progressive ideal. Mrs. Mollie Johnson through her school in Fairhope, Ala., and her summer courses in New England, has laid sound foundations in teacher-training. The Lincoln School of Teachers' College, Columbia, and schools connected with the University of Chicago, have provided opportunities for teachers who would study the work being carried on. Ethical Culture School, New York, has entered the lists, as the need has grown. Almost any progressive school is using as grade helpers a few "student-teachers," some of whom may be teachers of many years' experience in traditional schools now desirous of learning to work intelligently in the new way. The progressive school demands teachers of rare insight and ability, and such leaders, already trained in the modern ways, are not plentiful. Thus many schools, progressive in ideal, are only partially so in practice, due to having to make out with more conservative (even though experienced) teachers in certain departments. This is particularly true in secondary schools, where much of the college entrance work, as an understanding of the progressive or new education grows and deepens, the ideal will be carried out more truly.

In 16 Countries

I have in these six articles tried to show briefly the significance of this vigorous movement in our midst. I think by way of emphasizing again the ideals which actuate it I can do no better than to quote in full the "Principles of the New Education Fellowship" as subscribed to by its members in 16 countries of Europe, Asia, and in the Western Hemisphere, the United States and the Argentine:

1. The essential object of all education should be to train the child to desire the supremacy of spirit over matter and to express that supremacy in daily life. The new education should therefore—whatever in other respects may be the position of the educator—always aim at preserving and increasing spiritual power in the child.

2. Particularly should this aim be kept in mind in the sort of discipline applied to the child. The educator must study and respect the child's individuality, remembering that that individuality can only develop under a form of discipline which ensures freedom for the child's spiritual faculties.

3. All the education provided at the schools of the new type—whether for the purpose of imparting actual knowledge or for that of preparing the pupil for adult life by the development of character and right feeling—should give fresh rein to the innate interests of the child. I. e., those which come from the child himself, arising spontaneously within him. The school curriculum should always furnish an outlet for those interests, whether they be of the intellectual, aesthetic or social kind or be the synthesis of all these which are found in properly organized handicrafts.

4. The Fellowship advocates individual self-discipline tending to self-government of the school community in collaboration with the teachers.

5. The spirit of selfish competition must be discouraged in every possible way by the new educational system, and the child must be taught to substitute for it a spirit of co-operation which will lead him to place himself at the service of the community as a whole.

6. The Fellowship advocates the co-operation of the two sexes both in and out of class hours, whereby opportunity may be given to each sex to exercise to the full its beneficial influence on the other.

7. The new education rightly conducted on the aforesaid principles will develop in the child not only the future citizen ready and able to fulfill his duties toward his neighbors, his nation and humanity as a whole, but also the man conscious of his own dignity as a human being and recognizing that same dignity in everyone else.

(First five articles appeared Dec. 11, 14, 18, 21 and 25.)



These Children of a Small Rural School in Soviet Russia Are Being Taught Along Progressive Lines. Handicrafts, the Arts, Student Government, Gardening and Community Interests Are All Definitely a Part of the School Work.

Piano Class in the Public School

By JULIA E. BROUGHTON
Instructor in Music Education,
New York University

A GROUP of teachers from several states recently investigated, tested, and discussed the various methods now being used in public school piano class work in the United States. A booklet entitled "Guide for Conducting Piano Classes in the Schools" is issued by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, and was very helpful in our research work. Perhaps the outstanding conclusion of the session may be summed up in the following resolution endorsed by the entire class:

"We consider the 'vocal approach' impracticable because the material suitable for piano study is out of range of the child's singing voice. We recommend the use of any standard up-to-date instruction book for piano. We realize that the child should be taught from the piano standpoint at the very beginning."

I would like to amplify the above subject so that those interested will readily understand just what we mean. At the present time the class idea is being promoted mainly by those who, we feel, are mistaken in method. We believe this to be the reason for the chaotic condition of piano class work in many cities. In the study of piano the pupil is learning to play an instrument, the fundamentals of which differ so greatly from vocal study that it cannot be taught from the singing standpoint. The argument used by some is that the child already sings, and we are simply proceeding "from the known to the unknown"; but piano is an entirely different subject from singing. I believe that there should not be any large amount of singing. It is difficult for a pupil to concentrate properly on both singing and playing, and his progress in actual reading and playing is greater if the usual piano teaching methods are used. Otherwise, both vocal and

playing habits develop as a result of trying to sing and play at the same time. Singing tends toward the rote method of learning which is impossible after a short time, as the material becomes too difficult. Too much attention is apt to be given to singing syllables and words, and not enough to the technical side of piano playing. By this, I do not mean dry technique, but emphasize relaxation and hand position. The child must learn one thing at a time, and the teacher cannot adequately watch the hands and listen to the quality and pitch of the voice at the same time.

Material suitable for piano work is written in a key too low for singing, while vocal material necessarily contains too many sharps and flats. The latter presents a difficult problem for the child's hand when first learning to play. The proven beginning method of a five-finger position on the white keys as taught by the efficient piano teacher of today secures the best results in class work, as it does in private teaching. Pieces should be counted, as rhythm is the most important factor, and letter names of the notes should be recited to insure accurate sight-reading later on. Words may be recited in these first studies, but not sung, as a rule, on account of the low pitch.

It would be helpful if competent piano teachers would take a more active interest in the school class work, and assist in raising the standard of teaching. It would also be beneficial if the vocal supervisor and the piano teacher in the schools would co-operate in every possible way, each confining his efforts to the work for which he has been especially trained.

Resolutions adopted by Miss Julia E. Broughton's normal class in piano class teaching at the Department of Music Education, New York University, at the close of the summer session.



A Room in Carleton College, Flourens, Pa., a Progressive School for Girls Up to 18 Years. The Home Atmosphere in the "New" Schools is Predominant, Tables or Movable Desks Taking Place of the Old Familiar Rows.

operation which will lead him to place himself at the service of the community as a whole.

6. The Fellowship advocates the co-operation of the two sexes both in and out of class hours, whereby opportunity may be given to each sex to exercise to the full its beneficial influence on the other.

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(First five articles appeared Dec. 11, 14, 18, 21 and 25.)

6. Finally, we recommend that piano classes become a part of the public school system, with teachers employed by the school board, so that each child may be granted the privilege of studying piano for two years, while attending the lower grades.

Elizabeth Baron, Rutherford, N. J. Ada Curtis, North Charleston, S. C. Frederick Chapman, Berlin, Md. Wilma Dole, Gunnison, Colorado. Rhea Drexel, Reading, Pa. Margaret Dunn, Potomac, Md. Eunice Funderburk, Columbus, Ga. Margaret Gilbert, Huntington, Pa. Eleanor Honeyman, Norristown, Pa. Ethel McCarthy, Yonkers, N. Y. Dorothy Osborn, Morristown, N. J. Ethel Phelps, Worcester, Mass. Frances Schwamm, New York, N. Y. Ruth Sullivan, Rochester, N. Y. Sara Tobias, Bethlehem, Pa. Janet Wolodarsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.

weeks as a substitute, if other key-boards are not available. One piano is sufficient.

5. We recognize that "pleasant firmness" is necessary, and that discipline is most essential. This is best attained by keeping all the children busy all the time, doing actual group work, and not giving short individual lessons. Even when assisting the individual pupil, the class as a whole must receive the benefit of the instruction.

6. We recommend that the public school piano teacher co-operate with the music supervisor so that both may use the same terminology in their respective classes.

7. It has been proved that school piano classes, when properly conducted, afford a preparation for further study with the private teacher whose enrollment of pupils is thereby increased.

8. Finally, we recommend that piano classes become a part of the public school system, with teachers employed by the school board, so that each child may be granted the privilege of studying piano for two years, while attending the lower grades.

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Technical High School in Alberta
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Calgary, Alta.
POST-WAR depression for many years caused the cities of Alberta to mark time where progress in school building was concerned, but the recent encouraging sale of much of the property which had reverted to them through non-payment of taxes has enabled them to embark upon a building program for the purpose of relieving the con-

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The Monitor Reader
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)
1. Only as they make it their neighbors.
2. George Washington.
3. \$350,000,000.
4. Canary birds, white rats and turkeys.
5. Estonia.
6. "To spring forth."
7. Speeches were instantly translated through microphones.
8. To take his marines home from China without ever firing a shot.
9. Naval limitation.
10. Venezuela.

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gestion which has been particularly troublesome in their high schools. The problem will still be far from a complete solution, however.

The progress, once so marked, in fostering the technical side of the high school education, also received a serious setback during those years. However, Calgary, at least, has once more set her face toward progress by the construction of one wing of which is to contain the very best and latest in the way of workshops and equipment. It is expected that this will operate in close co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, sponsored by the Provincial Government, and the Victoria Vocational School, which has enjoyed a substantial measure of success during its existence of 19 years or so.

Large Collection of Reference Upon Teaching

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK
A contribution to educational research, Columbia University has just completed what has been characterized as the most comprehensive collection of reference material upon teaching ever assembled in the United States.

The collection is the result of four years of effort, during which more than 100,000 educational references and 30,000 courses of study were assembled from all parts of the country. Not only has the material been brought together, but it has been classified so as to make it readily available for professional students of education.

The collection was made by the bureau of curriculum research of Teachers College. The work was directed by Herbert B. Bruner and Miss Florence Stratemeyer, aided by more than 1000 students and 200 field workers. The bureau began operations with a staff of six students.

The program, as outlined by Mr. Bruner, was to acquire all educational references by subjects and to select the best material on each subject. In this way, research workers looking for specialized material would have no trouble finding what they wanted, he said.

The data upon addition in arithmetic has been written on this topic alone. The best four were selected from this group, and these will be bound and placed with other mathematical divisions.

Practically all of the curricula material that has been published since 1910 has been collected, forming a complete picture of current educational methods in America.

The bureau will prevent overlapping in curricula through the collection. Take for instance the study of transportation. The pupil receives instruction in that subject under as many as a half dozen different headings. Through research in curricula, this duplication will be remedied.

Among the first agencies to make use of the bureau was the World Peace Foundation which inquired the number of times that the League of Nations is mentioned in the schools. There have been similar collections of educational references made in Europe, Mr. Bruner said, but this is the first one in America.

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Picked Up in Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.

AFTER traveling in 12 European countries and visiting at least one university in each, Prof. Rose G. Harrison of Yale University has just returned from a 15-months' leave of absence, and says that European students are more mature than those in America.

Excepting for Oxford and Cambridge, European universities are not like those of this country," he says. "The men that go to the continental universities are somewhat older than American college students, as the secondary schools take a student up through what is equivalent to the first two years in an American college. Until a boy reaches a university, he has little freedom. But when a student enters a university, he is considered to be a responsible person and no attendance record is taken at the lectures. At the beginning of a semester a student registers. A list of the lectures is then given him and he can pick the courses that he wishes to take. He writes them in a little book, and takes the book to a professor, who signs it. At the end of a semester the professor signs it again and that is all there is to it. The student has not had to attend one class, but as he has paid for each course that he takes separately, he does not cut the lectures any more than he can help.

One Examination at the End
"The student does not have to take examinations at the end of a semester. The only examination he has to take is a comprehensive one for his degree. The length of time which a student has to study before he can take the examination varies, depending upon the degree he is working for. If he passes the comprehensive examination, the degree is his; if he fails it, he studies a little longer and tries again. The student may have three opportunities to pass the examination. It is customary for the student to go to several universities during his career. While a man is studying at a university, he carries an identification card; for as a student he has certain privileges, one of which is lower rates for tickets to the theater or for a concert."

Professor Harrison found that there is nowhere near the amount of club life in the continental universities that is found in this country. Nevertheless there are many student organizations. In Sweden the students are divided into groups called nations which resemble fraternities. The groups are named after the different provinces of the country, but they no longer have any geographical significance. The German students, he found, still have their fraternities called Corps. "A great deal is done in the way of athletics, especially in Germany," Professor Harrison says. "Tennis is very popular, and Rugby is played all over the Continent. As Germany no longer has military training, the young men spend a large part of their time hiking and mountain climbing."

"English is the most popular of the foreign languages and the French second, although before the war the

order was the reverse. There is the same falling off in the interest in classical languages in Europe as in this country. In Italy the following of natural sciences has greatly fallen. The students are taking more practical subjects, such as medicine and law.

"Unlike America, not many students earn their living, while carrying on their studies. There are very few scholarships. In Germany people do not think that it is a good plan for a young man to work his way through the university, as they do not believe that he can give the proper amount of time to his studies and work at the same time. Although many people do not go to a university at all, nevertheless there are a proportionately many more now than before the war. The general attendance at public schools is much greater than at private schools and all education is in the hands of the Government. In Germany a man must be able to hold an important office. The salaries which professors have received since the war are small and in general not adjusted to the advance in the cost of living. Because of the small salaries men have been discouraged from giving their life to teaching, the professors do receive good salaries and now even the assistants are fairly well paid. Due to the great struggle for existence, competition for high places in universities is keen, and only the best men fill them. In this country because of the rapid growth of many important positions are filled by men who may be capable, but not necessarily exceptional.

Many Laboratories

"When I asked an Italian professor why there were so many different laboratories instead of having them under one roof, he told me that the professors could not work together. In the Italian universities there are usually three different laboratories that together cover the same field.

"The general plane of education in the northern countries of Europe is very high. In Italy a strong movement is under way to stamp out the illiteracy that is considerable in the southern half of the country. It is believed that this can be done in one generation. The equipment of the universities is in general good, but they have not got sufficient funds to carry on the work efficiently. In Hungary three new universities have been built to replace the ones lost at the close of the war. Conditions are improving steadily and in a decade it is hoped that the universities of Europe will have regained the resources that they had before the war."

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THE HOME FORUM

Preserving an Amateur Standing

ON THE wall of an inn at which I was staying recently I found posted an elaborate set of Rules Governing Professionalism drawn up for the members of a certain English football club. Although my own days of football playing are now only a pleasant memory, I can still see that there is no more veracious mirror of contemporary thought than that provided by sport, and so I studied this document with care. It extended to eighteen or twenty articles, and every one of these was concerned with the acceptance of money, directly or indirectly, as payment or reward or inducement for playing football. To judge from this carefully considered list, there was only one distinction between the professional player and the amateur: the former was remunerated in coin of the realm and the latter was not. A man might think of nothing but football from one year's end to another, might care for absolutely nothing else in all this various world, might do no single interesting thing aside from playing football, and yet, if only he abstained from taking money for his playing, he might remain an amateur "in good and regular standing."

Now it happened that I had done some thinking at one time and another about this highly important matter, and it may have been a consequence of this thinking that the distinction made by the officers of the football club seemed to me decidedly crude and inadequate. Of course, it was nothing new, for precisely the same distinction, and no other, is made throughout America and wherever in Europe the English idea of sport is beginning to gain vogue; it interested me just because it was too familiar, too typical, and because it represented quite accurately our opinions about matters even more important than sport.

These Rules Governing Professionalism, like all the other regulations of their kind, insisted tediously upon a single aspect of amateur standing, and that one a decidedly subordinate and almost negligible aspect; they stressed the bare letter of the law, leaving the law's inner meaning and value to take care of itself. For it seems quite clear to me that an amateur football player is one who plays football simply because he loves the game and not for any other reason whatsoever. To such a player the occasional acceptance of a fee will make no difference, and to those of the other kind the refusal of fees means little. In short, the distinction between the professional and the amateur is a good deal subtler and farther-reaching than the printed laws of sportsmanship would suggest.

If these considerations applied to sport alone they would still be important, but the plain fact is that they apply to every sort of occupation—to the arts and crafts, to thought and scholarship, to business, and even to laboring. There is no man or woman in the civilized world who does not have to decide sooner or later, consciously or unconsciously,

whether he will accept of money for his work, and the answer to this question will determine whether he is to be regarded as an amateur or a professional. The distinction is not a matter of degree, but of kind. It is not a matter of how much money one takes, but of whether one takes it at all.

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For it seems quite clear to me that an amateur football player is one who plays football simply because he loves the game and not for any other reason whatsoever. To such a player the occasional acceptance of a fee will make no difference, and to those of the other kind the refusal of fees means little. In short, the distinction between the professional and the amateur is a good deal subtler and farther-reaching than the printed laws of sportsmanship would suggest.

If these considerations applied to sport alone they would still be important, but the plain fact is that they apply to every sort of occupation—to the arts and crafts, to thought and scholarship, to business, and even to laboring. There is no man or woman in the civilized world who does not have to decide sooner or later, consciously or unconsciously,

whether he will accept of money for his work, and the answer to this question will determine whether he is to be regarded as an amateur or a professional. The distinction is not a matter of degree, but of kind. It is not a matter of how much money one takes, but of whether one takes it at all.

These Rules Governing Professionalism, like all the other regulations of their kind, insisted tediously upon a single aspect of amateur standing, and that one a decidedly subordinate and almost negligible aspect; they stressed the bare letter of the law, leaving the law's inner meaning and value to take care of itself.

Constable's Landscape

In the summer of 1840, I accompanied Mr. Purton on an excursion to Suffolk. We were received at Flatford with the greatest hospitality by Mr. Constable and his sisters, and were accommodated with facilities for exploring what to us was classic ground.

The impression made on . . . Mr. Purton and myself by those beautiful scenes was, that Constable being born among them, and being born a painter, was almost of necessity born a landscape painter. As we were leaving them, my companion made some remarks which seemed to me so just and so happily expressed, that I begged he would give them to me on paper, and his kind compliance with my request enables me to add them to this brief account of our excursion.

"In looking," says Mr. Purton, "at such faithful transcripts of nature as are exhibited in the landscapes of Constable, it would be difficult to point out any one quality or excellence which pre-eminently distinguishes them; and perhaps it will be found that this oneness or individuality constitutes their principal charm: one pervading animus, one singleness of intention runs through the whole and this, it may be observed, has been pronounced on the best authority, the sine qua non in poetical composition: 'Denique sit quidvis simplex, duntaxat et unum.' (In a word, it may be what you will, only let it be simple and one.)—Horace)

I have said that the amateur's skill may be equal to the professional's when tested by the appropriate standards. What are those standards? They are those which are set by a sense of proportion and of relative value, by a realization that when skill of any sort passes a certain indefinable point it ceases to be expressive and becomes mere display.

Horace, for example, might have been a more skillful poet than he was if he had not been so simple and direct. He was a poet, first of all, to be sure, but he could not have made himself a better poet by any amount of specialization. The amateur, like the "gentleman," stands up out of his work, dominating it, greater than it, refusing to be engulfed by his occupation. You do not think of him as a lawyer, a business man, or a writer because he adjusts himself so flexibly to his work, that he is not even aware of his own speciality.

Of all the terms of opprobrium that we have found for our fellow men, surely the little "professional" is the most deplorable. To be sure, it is seldom unkindly intended, yet its overtones, suggesting the acme of professionalism and the very antithesis of the amateur, are unmistakable. Oh, it seems to me that one who would avoid this title ought to ride a horse, sail a boat, climb mountains, paint pictures, follow stocks and bonds, play the violin, write poetry, pitch quoits, and consort with tramps—just to prove to himself that at any rate he is only an amateur professor. By this method, furthermore, he would put himself in the way of becoming a good one.

The lopsidedness of the typical college professor is indeed widely recognized, and this recognition is certainly a good sign, for it means that there is still some public feeling left for rounded development. One would be still more cheered if there were a similar recognition, backed by similar laughter, of the influence of narrow professionalism in other fields. I cannot clearly see, in fact, that the mere professor is any more ludicrous than the mere business man. Both of them are pedants; the pedantry is merely the failure to see things in proportion. What! This man had his chance to be a man, in all the glorious multitudes of meaning that word contains, and instead of that he chose to be an "amateur" man! Nothing more. Well, what is laughter for?

Mere trifling, dabbled, distribution of time and strength over many interests instead of one, will not serve the turn. Not so are amateurs made. The amateur is known from the professional partly by his greater seriousness. We must revise our notion that professionalism is "seriousness" and that the amateur is easy-going; the reverse is nearer the truth. Neither will a "hobby," or a whole collection of them, suffice, for a hobby is just a toy profession. No, there is only one course; we must learn to be amateurs in all things, and perhaps chiefly in that particular occupation which others call our profession.

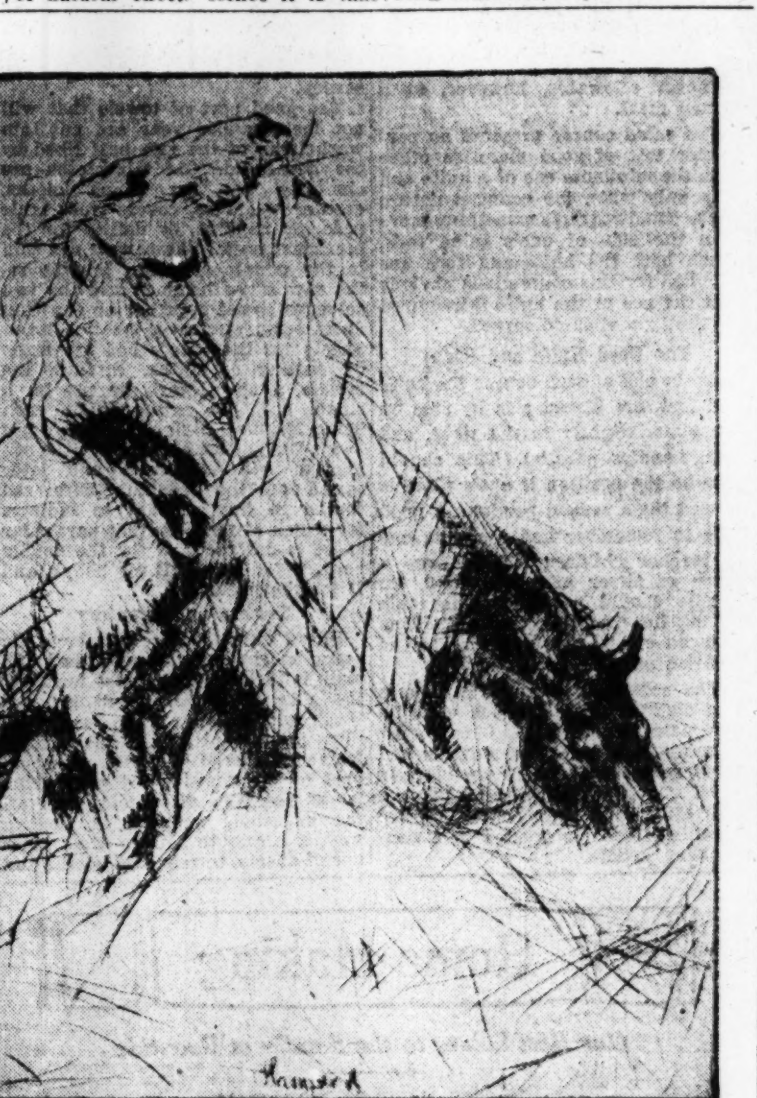
The sportsman will tell you that once you have stepped down from the exalted ranks of amateurs there is no return, but happily this is not so elsewhere. It is open to all to regain the amateur standing which we had as children, bringing into our daily tasks the loving enthusiasm and the selfless devotion that children show in their play. No one is obliged to remain professional; and in some sense the obligation, of us all. For we are called upon, every one, to do our work with our total strength, for the work's own sake; and this we can do only in the way of the amateur, who works for no external reward but only for love.

—From "Impressions of Great Naturalists," by HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.

Keep not standing fixed and rooted. Briskly venture, briskly roam. Head and hand, wherever thou foot it. And stout heart are still at home. In each land the sun doth visit. We are gay waterfowl betide. To give room for wandering is it. That the world was made so wide.

—From "Impressions of Great Naturalists," by HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.

Whether he portray the solemn burst of the approaching tempest—the breezy freshness of morning—or the deep stillness of a summer noon—every object represented, from the grandest masses to the smallest plant or spray, seems instinct with life, as if breathing the very spirit of the scene. His figures, too, seem naturally called forth by, and form part of, the landscape: we never ask whether they are well placed, there they are, and unless they choose to move on, there they must remain. His quiet lanes and covert nooks never serve to introduce a romantic or sentimental episode to divide, or heighten the interest; all is made subservient to the one object in view, the embodying a pure apprehension of natural effect. Hence it is that



Horses Eating Hay. From a Drypoint by Edmund Blampied.

"HORSES Eating Hay," the title, in its unvarnished simplicity, expresses the whole gist of the print. Two horses, Blampied's favorite black and white, entirely engrossed in and apparently vastly enjoying their meal.

The design is not overloaded with details, a few scratchy lines serve to bring the horses vividly before us. The white horse tosses its head, which is its way of getting a good mouthful; the black burrows its head into the hay.

See how well molded the white one is; how spiritedly it stands out, rounded and firm; how boldly it throws up its head and how lightly the hay falls from its mouth. The legs are strong and muscular, the collar of the harness setting off the whiteness of the horse with its fragments of dark values. Altogether a cheery, companionable print.

Universe
"Take me where the darkness is,
To take you where the darkness is,
The city lights have chased them far,
The darkness and the stars."

"It will be miles and miles to go,
To take you where the darkness is,
The city lights have chased them far,
The darkness and the stars."
Miles and miles and asphalt miles,
Swiftly outrunning the city lights,
Farther away than far away—
Ah—
Here is where the darkness is!
And here is where the stars are,
Arrived in constellations,
A million million vivid stars,
Against a black soft deepness!

Pleiades and Hyades, Betelgeuse,
Orion—
And what your name, you pale blue star,
Quiet, far,
Alcyone, Aldebaran, Alderamin, Al-muredin,
I do not see you where I stand—
Somewhere, you are,

Meropé, Naehira, Pleione, Electra,
Sterope and Sirius, Corona Borealis,
And what your name, white bright one,
Glinting, slow glittering?
And what yours, golden gold one?
Columba, Electra, Dornado, and Mala,
A million million myriad stars,
The darkness not so black now.

You are a million miles away,
And you a million million,
And you are so very far away,
I cannot think how far you are—
But it is very far.

A million million myriad stars,
Sending in streams, slow still gleams,
Lighting the far deep blackness,
Far, far, the nearest star!
Near, near, the farthest!

"Take me back to city lights,
Miles and miles and asphalt miles."
This little world will whirl me round,
In the time of my own Sun star.
I shall be big and I shall be kind,
And joyous, tomorrow!

MYRTLE T. SUTHERLAND.

Patience

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF THE average person were asked what quality of thought he most desired, it is probable that in many instances the answer would be, "Patience." Undoubtedly, patience is much needed in our dealings with each other, in our efforts toward the peace and joy of harmonious living, and in the working out of the majority of humanity's problems. It is proverbial that comparatively few people attain this virtue in any great degree. It is also noticeable that, as materially interpreted, patience is wrongly associated with supineness, passivity, or submission and resignation toward and endurance of adverse conditions, upon the mistaken belief that such afflictions are God's will. While it is true that many desire to express patience, may not their failure to fulfill this desire be due to lack of understanding as to what constitutes genuine patience?

Many in the present day are finding satisfaction and comfort through the study of Christian Science, which was revealed to Mary Baker Eddy, and elucidated by her in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures;" and they are learning through this study to lift their ideals from the material to the spiritual, from the human to the divine. Through the aid of this textbook, mankind is learning to interpret the mighty truths of the Bible as available and practical here and now. The Bible contains many incidents which reveal patience as God-given, and show how it was expressed by those who were striving to obey God's commands, and especially by Christ Jesus and those who understood his teachings.

In the twentieth chapter of John's Gospel is related the meeting of the risen Christ Jesus with his disciples. The account reads in part as follows: "Then were the disciples glad, when they saw the Lord. Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you. . . . And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost. . . . And the record continues, 'And after eight days again his disciples were within . . . then came Jesus . . . and said, Peace be unto you.'"

Kezia in the Garden

But on the other side of the drive there was a high box border and the paths had box edges and all of them led into a deeper and deeper tangle of flowers. The camellias were in bloom, white and crimson and pink and white striped with flashing leaves. You could not see a leaf on the syringa bushes for the white clusters. The roses were in flower—gentlemen's button-hole roses, little white ones, but far too full of insects to hold under anyone's nose, pink monthly roses with a ring of fallen petals round the bushes, cabbage roses on thick stems, moss always in bud, pink smooth beauties opening curl on curl, red ones so dark they seemed to turn black as they fell, and a certain exquisite cream kind with a slender red stem and bright scarlet leaves.

There were clumps of fairy bells, and all kind of geraniums, and there were little trees of verbenas and bluish lavender bushes and a bed of pre-largous with velvet eyes and leaves like moths' wings. There was a bed of nothing but mignonette and another of nothing but pansies—border of double and single daisies and all kinds of little tufted plants she had never seen before.

The red-hot pokers were taller than she; the Japanese sunflowers grew in a tiny jungle. She sat down on one of the box borders. By pressing hard at first it made a nice seat. But how dusty it was inside! Kezia bent down to look and sneezed and rubbed her nose.

And then she found herself at the top of the rolling grassy slope that led down to the orchard. . . . She looked at the slope a moment, then she lay down on her back, gave a squeak and rolled over and over into the thick flowery orchard grass. As she lay waiting for things to stop spinning, she decided to go up to the house and ask the servant girl for an empty match-box. She would use it to make a surprise for the grandmother.

First she would put a leaf inside with a big violet lying on it, then she would put a very small white picotee, perhaps, on each side of the violet, and then she would sprinkle some lavender on the top, but not to cover their heads.

She often made these surprises for the grandmother, and they were always most successful. "Do you want a match, my granny?"

"Why, yes, child, I believe a match is just what I'm looking for." The grandmother slowly opened the box and came upon the picture inside.

"Good gracious, child! How you astonished me!" "I can make her one every day here," she thought, scrambling up the grass on her slippery shoes. — From "Prelude," by KATHERINE MANSFIELD.

Leafless Trees
I sing of swaying leafless trees; only Of swaying leafless trees. Their Tremulous rhythm is like the sea. When the wind sweeps over its mobile face. I do not miss their flowers or foliage I want them as they are—to one woman

They are an open book, writ by a seer. I read a message when their lines I scan: "Springtime shall smile again on you and me!" Is traced by every moving, leafless tree.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

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MAINTEN

Household Arts and Crafts

What to Do at the Dining Table

ALTHOUGH fashions in table manners change somewhat from time to time, such variations apply only to minor details and do not affect the essentials on which table etiquette is based. As a rule, when there is any noticeable departure from previous usage, the reason for such change can be readily traced, either to a different way of preparing and serving certain foods or a desire for increased grace and dexterity in the use of table furnishings. The natural result is quite certain to be to the advantage of all concerned, as the essence of good manners is a combination of common sense and consideration for others.

An important background for correct table manners is an understanding of the generally recognized procedure for table setting and serving. When equipped with this fundamental knowledge, one has a feeling of assurance that brings ease of manner and grace of motion. This practical information can be acquired by studying the arrangement of a correctly set table and also by observing the table manners of those whose social opportunities may have familiarized them with many of the finer points of table etiquette. Some of these details, however, often submitted for decision to recognized arbiters of etiquette, are too trivial for serious consideration. For example, it matters little whether one sits down from the side of a chair and rises from the opposite side, the only important thing in the procedure being the careful avoidance of anything that might inconvenience others. One's comfort at table, as well as one's good appearance, depend largely upon the position assumed when first seated. A chair pushed too close to the table gives a person a cramped look and tends to emphasize the motion of the elbows. If one is seated too far from the table this position results in an ungraceful stoop when conveying food from one's plate.

Napkins and the Silver Sequence

A question often submitted for expert opinion is the proper unfolding of one's napkin, its use during the meal and the correct disposal of it when the meal is ended. The important point to bear in mind in connection with this utilitarian adjunct is that it should never be handled obtrusively. It should be partially unfolded as inconspicuously

as possible and always below the level of the table, then laid on the lap preferably with the double fold down. This is merely a detail of convenience as one can more easily use a single thickness of the napkin when so placed. It should never be opened to full size and spread over the lap like a tablecloth. During the meal the napkin should be used as daintily as possible, especially in wiping the lips before and after drinking from a glass, these twin motions being equally important from the point of table manners. If a guest is called away from the table during the progress of the meal, the napkin should be placed loosely beside the plate, which is also the preferred disposition to make of it at the close of the meal. However, a house guest in a private home follows the lead of the hostess in this detail, and the napkin should not be removed from the lap until the moment before rising. A guest for a single meal should never fold the napkin in its original creases, as though it were to be used again before visiting the laundry, but should crumple it informally.

When the placing of flat silver for each place is understood, one experiences no difficulty or even uncertainty as to the use of the various pieces. Knowing that the arrangement is such that one uses the outer piece first, one's right hand quite naturally seeks the implement at the extreme right. What this is, is decided by the nature of the first course served. Some authorities on etiquette favor the placing of the oyster fork diagonally across the plate holding the raw oysters, the tines of the fork stabbed into a lemon quarter. This has the advantage of making it obvious which piece of silver is to be used first. The prevailing idea is to reduce the display of silver at each cover by bringing the necessary pieces with the course to which they belong. This is being done with salad and also with dessert, so that never more than three forks are now arranged at the left of the plate, despite the increasing use of this implement both for cutting and eating.

Soup and Vegetables

In answer to the frequent question whether soup served in a two-handled cup is taken with a spoon or sipped from the cup, the usual response is: "Both." One uses the spoon for the first few sips and sips the rest. An inexcusable lapse from good manners is to endeavor to cool any food by blowing on it. Even small children can be trained to take their soup properly, dipping the spoon away from them, whether in a soup plate or cup, and never tilting the receptacle in order to get the last drop. With the exception of especially prepared croutons or other soup accessories, crackers and bread must be eaten separately and in no circumstances crumbled into the soup.

Where a fish course is served, the proper silver comes next in order so that there is no doubt as to the correct procedure. Any vegetable served with this course is in the nature of a garniture and is never served in a separate dish, but on the same plate with the fish. This is also true in serving vegetables with the meat course, but, while the correct procedure, any vegetable served with this course is in the nature of a garniture and is never served in a separate dish, but on the same plate with the fish. This is also true in serving vegetables with the meat course, but, while the correct procedure, any vegetable served with this course is in the nature of a garniture and is never served in a separate dish, but on the same plate with the fish.

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A Household Inventory Precedes Efficient January Buying

A MOTHER who was a saleswoman before her marriage now puts to practical use her household shopping and sewing. Some of the things she learned in a dry goods store. There preparations for the coming season are made long in advance. It was there, too, that she discovered the immense saving of time that is accomplished by shopping for large quantities, instead of purchasing but one or two things on each trip.

So now, after the excitement of Christmas is over, she takes inventory of the household supplies and the family wardrobe, and plans how they may be used to the best advantage during the coming year or season.

The good part of towels that will not last another year are cut into washcloths of the size liked by the household. Old tablecloths are similarly cut for lunch cloth, dresser scarves, covers for table pads, or napkins, or dollies for the breakfast nook. Sheets that are thin in the middle are torn lengthwise, the raw edges hemmed and the two pieces sewed together so the thin spot comes where the wear is least. Sheets for the baby's bed are made by cutting crosswise, through the middle, a sheet worn by use on a single bed, the raw edge on each being hemmed. Before these are put away, the bottom corners of each are marked with a pencil and later sewed on the machine with red thread in tiny stitches to indicate for which of the beds that particular sheet is designed: D for the double beds, S for single, B for baby's and M for the maid.

Taking an Inventory
Pillow slips that are thin have the seam at the end cut off, then the cloth is turned so what was formerly the side of the slip will get the wear. Slips for the small pillows are made from worn large ones, the strongest part of the goods being utilized as far as possible. After going over all the household supplies in such a way, it is easy to list the exact number of sheets, towels, tablecloths and

other articles that will be needed for the coming year.

Next, new garments are planned. The idea being to make as much use as possible of what is good in the clothing on hand. The needs of each member of the household are considered in turn. His complete wardrobe is assembled and sorted. Garments that will do with mending, altering or lengthening are put back to await their turn for such care. Articles that may be made over for other members of the family go in one pile, and those to be given away or sold go in another. Money gained through selling cast-off clothing is added to the fund for the purchase of new supplies.

The pile of clothing that may be made over is next considered. With the new style books as a guide, the old material is planned for new garments to the best possible advantage. Note is made of material and patterns to be bought for these—colors, quantities and sizes are all listed.

Clippings and Lists

With these preliminaries out of the way, it is a simple matter to list what new garments must be added to the family wardrobe. This mother clips from magazines and advertisements everything that will help her in planning clothing for herself and the children and in making articles for the house. These clippings are put in a big envelope. They comprise illustrations of dresses that would be especially suitable for the little girls or herself; stamping patterns for garments, or buffet sets, or dresser scarves, or covers for the tables; or, in short, every kind of an idea that strikes her at the time as something that may be helpful later. With these aids, she plans new garments as far as her ideas hold out. Unless there is a hurry for the rest, they are left until she sees material she thinks would make up well for her purpose, or a pretty garment she wants to copy.

While her idea is to take advantage of all these helps, her ambition is not to make anything that is not just as pretty, becoming and useful as possible. And this requires time for thought and planning.

From all these lists of required household supplies and material necessary for the renovation of old garments and the making of new, she prepares another list, so that in one trip to each department she can buy everything necessary for her spring wardrobe, even down to ribbons, laces, thread, patterns and embroidery silks.

When the bargains in the January sales are listed in newspaper advertising, she knows exactly what she wants to buy and goes for it. Without having to stop and find out how much she needs of this and that, she is ready for an early start next morning. Armed with her complete list, she is waiting for the crowds come in, before the clerks are rushed and she is tired, so saving much more valuable time. And she comes home with a feeling of pleasure that so much shopping has been accomplished so easily, quickly and economically, and that she has not tied up money in a single thing for which she has no immediate use.

This woman finds that it is economy to buy muslin by the bolt if she can get good remnants at bargain prices. A bolt is supposed to contain 50 yards; it is never less than that, and often is as much as six yards more. As a saleswoman, she has sold cambric, long-cloth, and sometimes calicoes and percales. Clipping always from the inside of the bolt, when a bolt is supposed to be left a piece of cloth bearing a big colored picture, some lettering, the cost mark, selling price, and so forth. These stamps, however, always come out with the first laundering, and the bolt is almost gone. Buying at the very considerable reduction in price that is always made for it.

When buying sheeting or table linen by the yard, it is worth the little extra paid to look first for these short lengths. By so doing, one can often pick up a piece of far better quality than one could afford otherwise. There need be no waste even if the remnant is a little less or a little more than required. The

extra material may be made into napkins that will save buying later, in the case of linen; or into sheets or pillow slips for the baby's bed, if sheeting. Some mothers prefer sheeting for boys' underwaists because it stands the wear better. As they are warmer when new, these are worn during the winter, thinner garments being saved for later in the season.

Snappy Sauces for Winter Meals

IT IS a satisfaction to mix together with a few spices a little of this and a little of that, and smell the pungent fragrances while it is cooking, and put it safely away to give variety and snap to winter meals that otherwise would be quite tame. Hash or baked beans seem like different dishes when there is chili sauce, piccalilli or chow-chow to go with them. Mint piquant sauce gives just the right zest to mutton, lamb or corned beef. Bordeaux sauce, whether hot or cold, is fine with broiled or fried oyster, and so one might go on through a long list of these snappy sauces.

Some housewives have rather neglected these lowly appetizers because they dreaded the long hours of constantly watching and stirring the concoctions. This can be entirely eliminated by using the oven. After the mixture has been boiling a few minutes, put the utensil into the hot oven and leave it there until the sauce is of the desired consistency. Only an occasional stirring up from the bottom will be required, and there is absolutely no danger of burning or scorching.

Another good point about these relishes is that most of them do not require sealing in air-tight containers. If pure, high-grade spices and vinegar are used, the products will keep for a long time. Fresh spices should be bought each season. Those left over from former years are apt to be quite flat compared with the pungent fresh flavor of the new. Pure cider or cider vinegar must not be used, as from time to time it is so strong that it will eat the pickle, nor yet so weak that it lacks preserving power. A snappy vinegar that is not too sour is just about right for taste as well as for keeping qualities. Only acid-proof utensils should be used when making anything containing vinegar—unlicked porcelain lined or agate kettles and spoons, or a wooden spoon.

Chili Sauce

Scald and peel 50 large ripe tomatoes and chop them fine with 12 large white onions and 9 good-sized green peppers, from which the seeds have been removed. Add 2½ quarts of cider vinegar, ½ of a pound of sugar, ¼ of a cupful of salt and 2½ tablespoonsful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and ginger. Cook slowly for 5 hours and bottle for convenience.

Lacking corks for bottles for such relishes, pieces about 2½ inches square may be cut from muslin and used to seal the bottles. Dip a quantity of melted sealing wax to make a spot big enough to cover the top of the bottle. While the container is still hot and the wax is soft, place the cloth over the side of the jar, over the opening, press it on closely and tie the cloth around the neck of the bottle.

Indian Relish

Remove seeds from 6 each of green, yellow and red peppers and put them through the food chopper with 6 peeled medium-sized onions. Put into a colander and pour several quarts of boiling water through the vegetables. To 3 cupfuls of vinegar add 1 tablespoonful of white mustard seed, 2 tablespoonsful of salt and 1 teaspoonful of celery seed and boil for 10 minutes. Add the chopped drained vegetables and cook for an hour, or bake until the sauce is of the desired consistency. Put into sterilized jars and seal while hot.

Pepper Hash

Remove seeds from 5 green peppers and 1 red pepper and chop with 1 large head of cabbage. Mix thoroughly with 2 tablespoonsful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 2 tablespoonsful each of mustard and celery seed, ½ of a cupful of vinegar and enough water to cover the hash thoroughly. It may be stored in crocks or jars. The taste of this relish, after it is well blended, is out of all proportion to the small amount of trouble in making it.

A Few Facts About Canned Foods

SO COMMON in daily use is canned food that one seldom thinks of it as an example of modern freedom. Yet it is nothing short of this in the lives of housekeepers and travelers. The canning industry is developed along technical lines. Its procedure is thorough and its methods are the result of experiment. From experience the canner has found that certain varieties of vegetables and fruits are best adapted to preservation and that some require particular preparation. For instance, he has taken the string out of string beans and presented the improved stringless variety. This is just one example of proper crop selection for which we are indebted to the canner. He furnishes his growers with seed and fertilizer, specifies the time of planting and has absolute control over the harvesting. This control brings the crops into the cannery at the prime stage for canning.

Factory Methods

Handling the material in modern canning factories is so rapid that it is not extraordinary to have the finished cans labeled and cased within two hours from the time of packing. Hence the slogan, "If it is in a can it is fresh." In the factory, which is much like a large kitchen where machinery has taken the place of hand labor, the raw material is cleaned, graded and prepared for the can. The cans are filled with a definite weight of the vegetable, and hot salted water is added to cover the contents. A heating bath of steam or water drives out the cold air which is held by such vegetables as are packed into the cans. Then these, as well as all other products packed in cans, pass to the sealing machine, which seals the tops. Steam cookers or retorts are used for the sterilizing process, after which the cans are subjected to a prompt cooling to prevent overcooking. At this point the cans are either labeled and cased for shipment or piled in the warehouse for future disposal. Factory methods of preservation are complete. They produce properly sterilized foods with little destruction of flavor, aroma and food value. There is a new cooking container for each lot, for such can is its own cooking receptacle.

Read the Labels

Every can of food bears a label on which are inscribed interesting and instructive facts. First is shown the nature of the product, for the federal law requires truthful labeling. If the product is lima beans, for instance, they may have been packed green from the pod, or from the soaked dried lima beans, or from ripe lima beans. If dried or ripe lima beans are packed, it is unlawful to show a green pod or bean on the label. The label must state from what condition of beans the contents are prepared.

It is compulsory for all food in package form to show net weight of the contents. Unfortunately, there is at present no standard method among canners of indicating on the labels quality and style. Some labels give ample information, while others give little or none. However, leaders in the canning industry are now taking steps to standardize the system of labeling.

Many housewives believe canned vegetables are marketed only in a single size of container, while in fact there are at least five sizes. They are called Nos. 1, 2, 2½, 3 and 10. Generally speaking, a No. 1 can usually contains 1½ cupfuls; a No. 2 can 2½ cupfuls, a No. 2½ can 3½ cupfuls, a No. 3 can 4 cupfuls and a No. 10 can approximately a gallon, and this size is used generally in hotels or restaurants.

Quality and size of the product determine the grade of canned vegetables. In many varieties, however,

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PHILADELPHIA DRYS REDUCING WETS' SOURCES

Diversion of Industrial Alcohol Cut Almost in Half During 1928

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The diversion of industrial alcohol for beverage purposes—one of the greatest sources of profit to the bootleg trade—has been so curtailed during 1928 that this city is becoming dry from a wholesale standpoint and plans for 1929 indicate that the great task which the enforcement officers started out to accomplish five years ago will have been accomplished.

Barber supply houses, "health tonic" manufacturers, makers of "hair oils" and purveyors of other nostrums have had their permits to withdraw alcohol revoked by the score and dozens of them have either gone out of business, moved or engaged in some other line, realizing the futility of carrying on in Philadelphia. In brief, the withdrawals of alcohol and whiskey have been reduced from 15,000,000 gallons a year to less than 8,000,000.

Breweries which were permitted to operate for the manufacture of "near beer" or cereal beverages, having broken faith with the government by putting out beer of an illegal alcoholic content, have been closed. One of the largest alcohol manufacturing plants in the United States, which was allowed to operate to supply alcohol for industrial purposes exclusively, has been closed after a long legal battle, thus shutting off a supply of thousands of gallons monthly to the bootleg trade.

New Rule on Withdrawals
Beginning with the fiscal year 1929 the Treasury Department will issue withdrawal permits for one year only and these may be revoked summarily by the prohibition administrators upon proof that the alcohol is being illegally diverted.

This is the story of how Philadelphia is becoming dry from a wholesale standpoint. True, the small operators are here but even they are curtailed in their operations because of the shutting off of supplies from the larger agencies. The United States border warehouses are holding on to their stocks and under new regulations it is more difficult than ever to get a permit for withdrawals.

The following figures illustrate what Philadelphia is doing to restore law and order and to free itself from domination by an organized gang of liquor peddlers, as revealed in a statement issued by Col. Samuel O. Wynne, Federal prohibition administrator for the eastern and middle districts of Pennsylvania:

Renewal of permits to withdraw refused to 37 barber supply houses, representing a monthly withdrawal of 102,500 gallons.
Permits revoked for 47 similar manufacturers representing an annual withdrawal of 1,905,900 gallons.
Two bonded warehouses closed.
Twenty breweries refused licenses for 1929 because of law violations; restrictions placed on the 25 remaining breweries.

All licenses holding permits to manufacture so-called "coca-cola spray" have had their permits revoked, representing an annual alcohol withdrawal of 1,056,000 gallons.

One distilling company with an annual output of 2,000,000 gallons closed.
So much for the wholesale business. As to the retail end of it there has also been a great cleansing going on during 1928. Speakeasies which flourished under police protection and frequently with police co-operation, have been closed by scores and hundreds of men and women engaged in the dispensing end of the business have been put in jail or driven out of town. The special grand jury which has been sitting since August has been responsible for a large part of this drying-up process.

Colonel Wynne's agents report that they can make "buys" only when they have been formally introduced in back door speakeasies and clubs.

Bootleggers Becoming Fewer
The business of bootlegging is becoming so precarious and dangerous that only a few of the boldest professionals dare engage in it. The reason for this is that there has been a phenomenal change of political affairs in Philadelphia. There is a new director of public safety, judges militant for law enforcement, the police department under a strict reorganization, political leadership hanging in the balance with many factions contending for it and above all an awakened public sentiment that is considering seriously the change from the present form of city government to a commission or city manager form.

The phase of the situation that makes the way of the liquor purveyors so hard is that prominent business, professional men, bankers and industrial leaders are adding their voices to public expression thereby breaking a tradition that has stood for years.

With all this, however, Colonel Wynne says he has no illusions about the dryness of Philadelphia. At the same time, he adds, prohibition is proving to be a success here and the outlook for 1929 is better than it was a year ago for 1928. The activities of the special grand jury, the work of John Monaghan, district attorney, and of Judge Edwin O. Lewis, in running down violators, he says, has been the greatest help the federal prohibition workers could have hoped for.

"Philadelphia has become a changed place," he said. "It used to be said that this town was slow, where the people were 'corrupt and content.' If that was ever so it is not so today. Certainly the people are not content and because of this, the days of the open saloon are numbered. Those who say prohibition cannot be enforced should come to Philadelphia. The laws are being enforced and they will continue to be enforced as long as we have a district attorney, judges and a director of public safety who are in sympathy with enforcement."

"Other cities which have a problem like we have should send observers to Philadelphia to see what can be done when the law is in the hands of its friends."

Dollar Worth What It Buys in Goods in Any Given Period

Stabilization of This Value Which Varies Widely Shown to Be Vital Need

This is the third of a series of articles on that subject of world-wide interest, money, in view of the fact that the American dollar is almost the only internationally used currency which has been continuously on a gold standard since 1911, and has become a basis of exchange and credit and a measure of value throughout the larger part of the world, there is more than national significance in the proposals of some economists that the dollar be still further stabilized by attaching to it a fixed purchasing power.

"Money is what money buys."

That is the answer given by advocates of stabilization to the question, "What is a dollar?" The statement is the slogan of the Stable Money Association, which is to hold its annual convention in Chicago next week, and which for some years has been a center of the sentiment for a dollar that should always have equal purchasing power.

Norman Lombard, executive director of that association, presents the case thus in a summary written for The Christian Science Monitor:

"It is obvious that, as the prices of things which money buys increase, the purchasing power of the dollar decreases. If the price of a market-basket of goods doubles, then the money we use to buy that basket has decreased in purchasing power one-half. If the goods can be bought for half as much money as formerly, then the purchasing power of the money used to buy those goods has doubled."

"If we put into a sort of imaginary market-basket everything that everybody buys and then take an average of what these things cost at one time compared with what they would cost at another, we shall have what statisticians call an 'index number.'"

Indicates Ups and Downs of Dollar

"Periodical announcements by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of its index number of commodities prices at wholesale give some indication whether the purchasing power of the dollar varies or is stable. If the index number rises, it means the general level of prices has risen and the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen. If the index number falls, it indicates the general level of prices has fallen and the purchasing power of the dollar has risen.

"Looking back over the history of the United States we find the dollar has been far from stable in its purchasing power. The general price level fell more than 61 per cent between the close of the Napoleonic Wars and the discovery of gold in California in 1849. From that date to the close of the Civil War the general price level increased 118 per cent.

"After the Civil War and until some time after the discovery of the cyanide process for extracting gold, the general level of prices fell 64 per cent. In the 90's it began to rise until, by 1920, it had increased more than 220 per cent. In other words, the dollar of 1896 fell until it had a purchasing power of less than 28 cents in terms of commodities.

"About the middle of 1920 a great deflation occurred, which reduced prices precipitously. Since 1923 they have been fairly stable. Yet between January, 1926, and April, 1927, prices sagged 9½ per cent. This meant that the average value of the inventory in every factory, warehouse and retail store decreased 9½ per cent.

"Periods of falling prices are usually periods of depression and repression for business. Periods of rising prices are periods of extravagance and undue business expansion. The fall in prices following May, 1920, ended with several million men out of work. Since that time, and due primarily to that cause, it has been stated that more than 1,000,000 farmers have lost their farms."

Need of Price Stability

"It is little wonder, therefore, that one of the leading bankers of the world makes this statement, 'A stable price level is a thing to be desired, second only to international and domestic peace.'"

"Fortunately a remedy is at hand. The students of these subjects have evolved the necessary fundamentals which now only need to be applied by our statesmen and the administrators of our monetary affairs. Therefore, the world is impatient in looking forward to a future characterized by monetary stabilization, by price levels fluctuating only through narrow limits, and to consequent political, social and economic tranquillity such as the world has never heretofore experienced."

The Stable Money Association advocates no particular method or plan for stabilization—only the policy.

The principal plan presented in the last two sessions of the Congress of the United States is conveyed in a bill by James G. Strong (R.), Representative from Kansas.

The Strong bill proposes that, "The

federal reserve system shall use all the powers and authority possessed by it to maintain a stable gold standard; and a more stable purchasing power of the dollar, so far as such purposes may be accomplished by monetary and credit policy."

The theory upon which this bill is based is that the reserve banks can exert an influence to check a general decline of prices by reducing discount rates, increasing loans, buying securities and so placing more money and credit in circulation, or to check a general rise of prices by increasing discount rates, reducing loans, selling securities and so taking some money and credit out of circulation.

Powers in Reserve Act

"The powers possessed by the federal reserve system to regulate the volume of money in circulation, the cost of money and the contraction and expansion of credit are among the greatest powers ever given by any government," says Mr. Strong, who asserts that their use affects the rise or fall of the general level of commodity prices.

"The original Federal Reserve Act," he says, "contained no direction as to the purpose for which these powers should be used. I believe such great powers should be used for the stabilization of the purchasing power of our money."

Another bill, introduced by Thomas A. Goldsborough (D.), Representative from Maryland, embodies a plan for readjusting the weight of gold which should constitute a dollar, as outlined some years ago by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. Mr. Goldsborough presented this as a provision only for extreme rises or falls in the price level which might be beyond the power of federal reserve policy to check.

Professor Fisher stated his view in a recent letter to The Christian Science Monitor thus:

"The first practical step toward stabilization of the dollar is to control the interest and discount rates and the volume of credit through the federal reserve system."

"If and when this method of stabilization shall prove ineffective, then resort can and must be had to the more effective method of transforming our dollar from a measure of weight to a true measure of value, based upon the index number."

Japan Signalizes Gifts to Library

Reproduction of Famous Book Given by University to Library of Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A photographic reproduction of Prince Shotoku's commentary on the Buddhist "The Lotus of Truth" has been given to the Library of Congress by the Tokyo Imperial University, through the Japanese Ambassador. The reproduction is one of three destined for American libraries as token of appreciation for American aid given the University of Tokyo after the catastrophe of September, 1923.

It is in four hand scrolls, each five feet long, of paper approximately 19 inches wide, on rollers tipped with silver. The reproduction shows the exquisite workmanship of the original. The commentary was written in the seventh century by Prince Shotoku, regent from 593-622 and regarded as founder of Japan's civilization. The "Lotus of Truth," it is explained, is in some measure to the Buddhist faith what the gospel of St. John is to Christianity.

In a letter transmitting the gift to the national library, Ambassador Debutchi recalls that following destruction of the Tokyo Imperial University library by the earthquake five years ago, the American Library Association appealed to the public for help in restoring it, and that the response to the appeal, consummated by the donation of 4,000,000 yen by John D. Rockefeller Jr., had resulted not only in replacing a large part of the books, but also in having a new building on a much larger scale than before, well equipped with all modern library facilities. The building was opened on Dec. 1 of this year.

Galveston Holds Rare Interest as All-Year Resort

Beaches, Parks, Roads, Added to Equable Climate, Set Up as Attractions

GALVESTON, Tex.—With the Gulf of Mexico acting as a vast radiator supplying summer weather for winter months, with palms shading most of the streets, oleanders lining the sidewalks, and facilities furnished for all manner of outdoor sports, Galveston, one of the largest coastal ports in the world, is also making a

claim to distinction as a winter vacation resort.

Facilities for year-round play and recreation in an equable climate with advantages of natural location, fine hotels, excellent motor drives and water courses, have equipped the city to assure its guests a variety of attractions.

Municipal tennis courts in the public parks, two "floating" golf courses with another under construction in a 200-acre public park, 30 miles of hard beach open to motorists—these are some of the community features that are attracting more visitors each year.

But probably the greatest attraction is the surf bathing. Nowhere between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, it is said, can one bathe in waters of such mild and even temperature, or find a firmer, harder or clearer sandy bottom than in Galveston.

More than 10,000 motor-tourists are reported to have visited the city and its environs during the past season, and promoters of recreational facilities expect a larger number this season, owing to the improvements and expansions which have taken place during the year.

Along the 30 miles of hard-packed white sand which provides a far-flung bathing beach, numerous tent camps populated by motorists have been laid out; recreation piers point slim fingers into the bay, and amusement pavilions, set in groves of waving palms, dot the shore line.

In marked contrast is the scene within the harbor, where steel tankers swing at their anchor chains, great ocean carriers lift ponderous derricks over the cotton loading sheds, and the clank of machinery mingles with the shouts of busy men.

In the numerous varied and beautiful water courses in and about Galveston all types of craft are to be seen. Cabin cruisers, yachts, sloops and cat-boats cross the wakes of palatial motor yachts and powerful speed boats in the gulf and bay.

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GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Galveston Holds Rare Interest as All-Year Resort

Beaches, Parks, Roads, Added to Equable Climate, Set Up as Attractions

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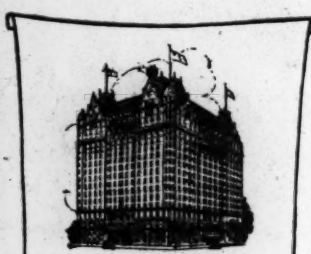
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MADRID—The Marquis de Cortina, president of the boards of several important banking concerns, has made interesting declarations with regard to the economic situation of Spain which, to the surprise of many, have escaped the blue pencil of the censor.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHAIRMAN HALL MAKES REPORT

Sees No Need for Material Changes in College Football Rules

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Describing football as now in the happy stage where the underdog shall always have the chance to come back, Edward K. Hall of New York and Dartmouth College, chairman of the National Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, declared in his annual report today that he sees no need or desirability for any material changes in gridiron rules for 1929.

Mr. Hall's report was read to the convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. After describing the benefits derived from changes effected in the football code this year, he concluded:

"To the rules for 1929 I think I speak for all my associates in expressing the belief that the experience of the past season has not disclosed either the necessity or the desirability of any material changes in the rules. There are perhaps a few changes which might be made, but the game itself seems to be about right."

The rules committee chairman praised the efforts of the intercollegiate advisory committee of three coaches to attend the rules sessions, an innovation this year, and disclosed the intention of making this a permanent arrangement. A committee of officials also sits with the rules-makers.

Reconciliation of the rules, undertaken over a year ago, had been hoped to be completed for 1929, but had not been finished before 1928, Mr. Hall revealed.

Rules changes involving protection for the backward or lateral pass and recovery of a kicked ball, but into which this year, have produced satisfactory results, in the opinion of Mr. Hall. He concluded that uncertainty and complication, secret official rulings and the removal, in addition to which a better balance has been struck between offense and defense.

"Seldom if ever have we seen more upsets or more games snatched from defeat in the second half," he added. "The effective use of the backward pass by several teams during the last season 'gives real promise as to its ultimate possibilities,' Mr. Hall reported.

No indication of sympathy with those who would move the goal posts back to their old position or eliminate the point after touchdown is contained in the rules report. Mr. Hall admitted the intensive development of the forward pass during the last season, but said that the kicking game, which has been the feature of the game, had added:

"It has been gratifying to notice, especially during the latter part of the season, the increasing number of goals from the field and a larger utilization of the kicking game than last year."

Coaches here for the meeting found plenty of discussion on possible changes in gridiron rules, but few were ready to discuss any revision.

While the coaches do not meet until Saturday, there are three rules committees that could make recommendations to the football rules committee one of these would make a football ball "dead" at the point of recovery; another would provide for the ball to be placed in play at the third of the quarter; and the third would revise the ruling on the point after touchdown, some advocating its discontinuance.

Stage Comments

Coach Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, a member of the rules committee, was among the first to get in his comment on proposed changes.

"The fans seem to be satisfied with them now," was his terse comment.

The first session of the N. C. A. A. was held late Thursday behind closed doors when the executive committee awarded the six annual swimming championships to Washington University, St. Louis, for March 29-30, and the National Collegiate track and field meet to Chicago for June 7-8.

The name of Dr. S. V. Sanford of the University of Georgia, president and founder of the Southern Conference, has been mentioned freely by early arrivals as a possible nominee to succeed Dr. Palmer E. Flinn, for president of the N. C. A. A. Dr. Flinn has headed the association for 20 of its 23 years of existence.

No News

Although the preliminary council of the association remained in closed session until well in the evening, dawn Frank W. Nicholson of Wesleyan University, secretary, said that "no news will be forthcoming to-night." He added that the council was dealing only with routine business and lining matters up for consideration at the open session Friday.

Fielding H. Yost, Michigan coach and veteran member of the athletic association, predicted that both this association and the coaches would transact their current business with harmony.

Probably the only change in the personnel of the national rules committee, Yost forecast, would be election of a successor to Dr. Flinn, who is resigning as coach at Texas A. & M. College to become coach at University of Nebraska, as he announced Thursday.

To Oppose Changes

A number of leading mentors expressed intention of opposing any changes in the football rules.

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Yale	1	1	2	1 1/2
Princeton	0	1	3	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The chess team of Harvard University made a fine start in defense of its possession of the Stephens-Belden Trophy, in the first round of the annual Intercollegiate Chess tournament with Yale University and Princeton University, at the Marshall Chess Club, Thursday, by winning all four of its matches.

The absence of the United States Military Academy team, the fourth member of the league, made a rearrangement of schedules necessary, so that a four-round arrangement was adopted, with the first two of each team meeting both of the first two of the other teams, while a similar schedule was arranged for numbers three and four.

The teams for the three universities were arranged as follows: Harvard University, F. L. Heaveller, 29; Alexander Saron, 31; Ordway Southard, 32; and W. A. Robinson, 31; Yale University, J. M. Miller, 31; S. H. Forster, 32; D. A. Stern, 32; and M. H. Edey, 32; Princeton University, Stephen Emery, 29; D. C. Forbes, 32; D. A. Stern, 32; and M. H. Edey, 32.

The leading match of the day brought Chevalier against Emery, and resulted in a victory for the Harvard star, who played the white pieces in the first game, and declined to play through an easy victory in less than two hours of play. Of the other upper pairs, the Harvard pair, Saron, had a long struggle before he forced Emery to resign after 55 moves, while a draw was agreed upon between Miller and Forbes.

QUADRANGULAR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

F. L. Heaveller, 29, Harvard, defeated Saron, 31, Princeton, queen's gambit declined.

Alexander Saron, 31, Harvard, defeated Miller, 31, Princeton, queen's gambit declined.

J. M. Miller, 31, Princeton, drew with D. C. Forbes, 32, Harvard, defended.

Ordway Southard, 32, Harvard, defeated Forbes, 32, Princeton, queen's gambit declined.

W. A. Robinson, 31, Harvard, defeated Edey, 32, Princeton, queen's gambit declined.

O. E. Grace, Yale, defeated M. H. Edey, Princeton, king's pawn.

ROCKAWAY REDUCES HARVARD CLUB LEAD

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Wins	Losses	Points
Harvard Club	3	0	10.00
Rockaway H. C.	1	1	5.00
Montclair C.	1	1	5.00
University C.	1	1	5.00
Nassau C.	0	2	0.00

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Rockaway Hunting Club, which closed its season last night, was the only team in the Metropolitan squash racquets team championship Thursday, when the Coleridge Club, which had been the favorite, was defeated by the latter.

The Coleridge Club, which had been the favorite, was defeated by the latter, four matches to one. The Coleridge Club, which had been the favorite, was defeated by the latter, four matches to one.

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CANADIENS NOW CLOSER TO TOP

Defeat Detroit 3-0—Chicago Wins Second Straight—Toronto Wins

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE UNITED STATES DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Goals	Points
N. Y. Rangers	3	4	2	21	19
Boston	4	3	2	24	21
Pittsburgh	3	4	1	20	20
Chicago	4	1	1	27	9

CANADIAN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Goals	Points
Montreal	3	2	6	22	20
Quebec	3	2	6	22	20
Ottawa	3	2	6	22	20
Calgary	3	2	6	22	20

CANADIENS WIN SECOND STRAIGHT

CHICAGO, 4—The Canadiens defeated the Detroit Red Wings 3-0 in the second straight victory for the Canadiens.

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U. S. to Send Bowling Teams to Stockholm

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

THE United States will send several teams to Sweden next summer bent on capturing international bowling supremacy from the Swedes, Joseph Thum, president of the International Bowling Association, announced Thursday. The international tournament is scheduled for June 6 to 10 in Stockholm.

One of the teams is to be built around Knox of Philadelphia, who, Thum learned Thursday, will positively be able to make the trip. Elmer E. Dungan, former president of the National Bowling Association, has started a fund to pay the expenses of Knox, who two weeks ago rolled three perfect scores of 300.

In defense play of the same brilliant sort, and though the Americans tried all sorts of combination, Gardner, the goalie, and Ripley held the net safe for the balance of the session, with an occasional rally to the constant pressure of the Americans.

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BIG TEN TEAMS START APRIL 4

Baseball Schedule Includes 59 Games, Closing June 7 at Minneapolis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Fifty-nine games were scheduled for the baseball championship race in the Intercollegiate Conference at the recent meeting of coaches here.

The round robin is to be played with the exception of University of Iowa and Indiana University, which meet in only one game. The University of Minnesota, located some distance from the few of its "Big Ten" rivals, will play two-game series with these, except in the case of University of Chicago, which it will meet in a double header in one day.

The race begins on April 4 with Indiana and Ohio State University at Columbus, O., and ends June 7 with University of Wisconsin at Minneapolis.

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General
Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN PINES

In the SANDHILLS and LONG LEAF PINES NORTH CAROLINA

For Rent—APARTMENTS, HOUSES For Sale—HOUSES, LOTS, ACREAGE RESTAURANT, a Money Maker

TURNER'S

D. H. TURNER MRS. D. H. TURNER

TO LET—FURNISHED

CORONADO, CALIF.—8-room bungalow, attractively furnished, garden and shrubs; one block from ocean; rent \$150. Inquire G. P. OLSON, Honolulu, Calif.

Local
Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HARMONIOUS country home for children, kindergarten and first grade work, supervised by PAULINE JENKINS, Bedford, Long Island, Waukegan 729-B.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

HIGH-CLASS cleaning, dyeing and pressing. Work called for and delivered. BURTON J. WILSON, 25 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. Regent 4585.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING alterations, general sewing, experienced, terms reasonable. EFFIE G. TUCKER, 40 Queensberry St., Suite 2, Boston. Tel. Rock Bay 1021.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Insurance and Commercial Office locations for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 108 Broadway, New York City, Tel. 236-5.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON, PORT, 1524 31 JOHN ST., N. Y. City. Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 W. 4th St., New York City. Telephone WORTH 2080.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

HAND-DECORATED CHINA and porcelain in enamel and lacquer. For sale by Mrs. E. C. REYNOLDS, 80 Howe Street, Watertown, Mass. Middlesex 1165-W.

HAIRDRESSERS

Artistic Hair Cutting by Mr. J. Fournier, 1065 Beacon St., Boston. Regent 1503.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS couple require housekeeper, cook, 4-room apartment, 10 to 12 going to school home; state experience, salary. Box 8118, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Washington St., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Longwood, Section 8, 8-room, bath, continuous hot water, heated, 88, Tel. Regent 1802.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Flatbush—Rent 7 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; detached house, 400 ft. 2nd garage, 2220 sq. ft.; reasonable; needs to be seen to be appreciated. 1324 East 24th St., New York City.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—New apartments, 2, 3, 4 rooms, block from station, reasonable. THE VANDERBILT-ROBERTSON CO.

2 MONTHS CONCEPTION

In January, 1929, conception. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 425 Brookline Ave., Boston. Animals, Tel. 584-5.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—125 Flower City Park—Four-room heated apartment, all modern improvements; near Lake Ave. R. M. ADAMS.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storage, work guaranteed. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 425 Brookline Ave., Boston. Animals, Tel. 584-5.

NATIONAL MOVING CO.

Reasonable, Reliable and Responsible. OUR FLEET of 25 large, padded vans will help you solve your moving problem; full of part loads insured, we go anywhere and everywhere, near, east, west, north or south. 100 Boylston St., Boston. HANCOCK 0159.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, furnished, available Jan. 1st, excellent location for 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000, 1200000, 1500000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 9000000, 10000000, 12000000, 15000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 70000000, 80000000, 90000000, 100000000, 120000000, 150000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 700000000, 800000000, 900000000, 1000000000, 1200000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 7000000000, 8000000000, 9000000000, 10000000000, 12000000000, 15000000000, 20000000000, 25000000000, 30000000000, 40000000000, 50000000000, 60000000000, 70000000000, 80000000000, 90000000000, 100000000000, 120000000000, 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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Neutral Rights and Navies

THE report from Geneva that the leaders in the League are already planning to take up again the question of an international disarmament conference immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Hoover is reasonable. It does not necessarily imply that there has been delay because of any expectation of getting more favorable results from a delegation to be appointed by the next President of the United States than one selected by President Coolidge. Indeed, if there is one thing relative to the Coolidge Administration which may be asserted without hesitation, it is that on the question of naval disarmament the position of the Executive has been both sincere and consistent. The last failure at Geneva was no fault of his, nor is the delay in attempting to recoup it fairly attributable to him.

It is, however, but natural that foreign governments should await the end of the transition period at Washington before attempting to take up again this exceedingly intricate question. Yet it must be given early consideration. The Treaty of Versailles distinctly provided that there should be a radical reduction of the military and naval forces of the allies, and it was in accordance with this program that the complete disarmament of Germany was enforced. If there shall be prolonged delay in the reduction of the armed forces of other nations, there will be at least a certain justification for the reported efforts of Germany to evade the limitations placed upon her.

And yet it is improbable that, so far as naval forces are concerned, any intelligent or helpful agreement can be entered into so long as the present law of the seas exists without change, and so long as war is regarded as a legitimate policy for advancing national ends. Just as long as neutral commerce is exposed to seizure in time of war by any belligerent nation the neutrals will be obliged to provide themselves with naval forces to protect their merchant marine. Inevitably, unless there shall be accepted that doctrine which President Wilson called the freedom of the seas, naval competition exists, any very radical measure for the limitation of naval armaments would seem to be impracticable.

The ratification and literal observance by all nations of the Kellogg treaty for the renunciation of war would end this controversy finally. But so long as war remains a possibility the first intelligent step toward the reduction of navies would be an international conference for the definition and limitation of neutral rights in time of war.

For Undersea Safety

EVERY commendation and encouragement is due the United States Navy for its efforts to make submarines safer. A year ago it rode out somewhat grimly a storm of denunciation aroused by its failure to rescue the crew of the S-4, rammed and sunk off Cape Cod. Then three months were required to raise the S-4. In tests just concluded at Block Island two days sufficed. In both cases good weather would have halved the time. Then it was necessary to tunnel under the ship and wrap huge chains around it for the pontoons; this time they were hooked into great iron rings called "pad eyes" riveted to the hull. Moreover, the craft was only about fifty feet down instead of a hundred, and, despite a leak, weighed only 240 tons, as compared with 750 a year ago.

While apparently a success, this experiment does not give full answer to the problem of safety for submarines. In fact, it is only one of a series of tests of new devices being conducted by the navy, which has been carefully sifting the 5000 suggestions said to have been made following the S-4 disaster. Considerable success has been had already with an ingenious apparatus denominated "the lung" and designed to enable a man not equipped with a diver's suit to come to the surface. Another plan is to provide escape for men trapped in a submarine through a specially constructed hatch and a "diving bell" arrangement. Other efforts are directed toward improving the compressed air systems within undersea craft.

Commander Ellsberg's recent account in the Saturday Evening Post of the raising of the S-51 brought to many a layman a new concept of the tremendous difficulties and hardships that must be surmounted in salvaging a submarine. Until the nations can come to abolish these armaments of war, every step should be taken which promises greater safety for the men who go down under the sea in ships.

A Voyage of Discovery

WITH the conquest of space the most inaccessible parts of the globe have been thrown open, and the impulse for discovery inherent in mortals appears in danger of becoming atrophied from sheer lack of stimulus. Troubled at such a prospect, a London editor conceived the idea of sending a talented member of his staff on a "voyage of discovery" to Scotland.

But, having gone to censure, this young journalist remained to praise, not only the

nature of the Scotsman and the romantic glamour of his history, but, above all, the beauty of his national dress—the kilt. Indeed, so attractive did the kilt appear in the eyes of the English journalist that now, so he avers, the very mention of so prevalent an article of male wear as trousers revolts him. The kilt, he declares with heartfelt admiration, is the ideal dress for man: practical, beautiful, aristocratic!

This bold opinion found an echo in the hitherto acquiescent feelings of hundreds of men, who have since written to the editor to express their wholehearted approval of the idea of scrapping trousers and donning kilts. They were supported, on purely aesthetic grounds, by C. R. W. Nevinston, the distinguished English artist. Mr. Nevinston's verdict, however, was at once challenged by Dennis Bradley, notable both for his sartorial and literary achievements, who takes his stand in favor of the much decried trousers.

History is so full of changes of fashion even in the male attire that the rediscovery of the kilt may be of more than passing significance, especially if considered in the light of the disquieting message which was recently delivered in Ottawa to a large gathering of women by a Paris dress expert. The jupe culotte was coming, the oracle is reported to have said. And if it does come, men may be driven to adopt the kilt for the very reason that Mr. Bradley advises them to cleave to trousers.

Insuring Against Prohibition!

THE fact that the Morning Advertiser, London's principal drink trade organ, devotes a whole column to explaining away the simple little announcement that Lloyd's is now extending insurance against the possibility of England going dry, is quite enough to assure the growing dry sentiment in England that the wets are openly apprehensive over their position. The retort which the Advertiser had for this development is that it is an attempt of the temperance workers "to frighten the Government." Now, in the first place, it is the employees of the distilling and brewing business who are demanding the insurance, not the temperance workers; and in the second place, there is nothing to be frightened about.

After having experienced the far-reaching social and economic benefits from prohibition, though as yet the law is but partially enforced, the people of the United States, faced in the recent national elections by a sharp division of policy over the wet and dry question, registered their overwhelming desire to retain prohibition and to place its administration in the hands of a President who is an avowed proponent of the law. The Monitor's dispatch from London indicates that the presidential election has stimulated the prohibition movement in England, and it may well do so, for the experience of the United States offers competent proof that the abolition of the liquor trade would do much toward relieving the economic distress of England and toward equipping it to utilize better the processes of modern industry.

Perils of the Short Session

EVERY move made in Congress in the present session, every word spoken, is uttered with a sense that this is the "short term" of the National Legislature, which ends March 4 at high noon, whether the business before it is finished at that time or not. With the conclusion of present holidays the filibustering season is on. At the last short session a filibuster came as near wrecking the orderly processes of government as it is possible to do, short of deliberate intention, in the United States. Appropriation bills for millions were not passed, federal departments were left penniless, Government employees unpaid, emergency relief unexpended, because a small group of senators became deadlocked over the Boulder Dam bill, and because neither side would give way before the time limit for the session expired.

Such experiences are well-nigh inevitable when an automatic time limit confronts Congress, and when the Upper House does not invoke cloture. In the two months remaining to the Seventieth Congress, for example, a single senator can block practically any piece of legislation if he sees fit, and is prepared to go to extremes. Furthermore, the bills that do manage to get passed are likely to be ill-considered, because they are hurried through in order to avoid the customary jam of the last days or weeks. It is no longer majority rule in the short session, but unanimity rule.

The responsibility for continuation of this condition rests upon Congress itself and primarily upon the House of Representatives. The same body that has failed since 1920 to carry through reappointment, as provided by the Constitution, has four times rejected the Senate's proposal to abolish the short session and to move the inaugural closer to election. The Senate has passed the Norris resolution looking to a constitutional amendment again and again—the last time with only seven dissenting votes. The House on the first three occasions shelved the matter without vote, and finally, in 1928, amended the plan out of recognition and then failed to give it the required majority.

There are other important reasons besides filibusters for revising the congressional calendar. The most serious of these, perhaps, is the present delay between an election and the first session of a new Congress. As an illustration, consider the fact that it is still the Seventieth Congress which sits (with all its defeated members) and legislates in Washington, although it was the Seventy-first Congress that was elected last November.

The new Senate does not meet until after March 4, and then only long enough to confirm Mr. Hoover's appointments. The new House of Representatives will not assemble in regular session until the first Monday in December, 1929—thirteen months after its election. A congressman holds office for only two years. There results the extraordinary situation that a congressman must go out and begin his campaign in the state primaries for re-election before he has ever sat in office at Washington. To appeal to voters for re-election

on the basis of a "record" in office under such circumstances, is merely a poor joke. The condition is a relic of stagecoach days, when it took months to reach the capital from outlying states and when a delay after the election was therefore necessary.

These two incongruities, the filibuster and the delay in seating Congress, would be corrected by the Norris plan. The filibuster at the last short session was a reminder of the difficulties and dangers of the present system. The Nation will be fortunate if it escapes without another such reminder before the Seventieth Congress becomes history.

Reciprocal Prosperity

EVERY now and then there appears in the press of other countries an article or a letter lamenting the disastrous effect which the prosperity and economic efficiency of the United States is going to have upon sister industrial nations. The same argument is frequently to be heard inside the United States about the probable effect on American prosperity of the peculiar economic talents or resources of other nations. People readily transfer to the national plane the arguments which are common among business men who are competing in the same line of goods in the same market. Fortunately, however, there is a fundamental fallacy underlying all these fears. The prosperity of one nation does not mean the poverty of another. Quite the contrary. And the reason for it is simple.

The rise in the standard of living of the Western nations in recent times comes from one main cause, that they have learned how to apply power and machinery to production and distribution. The standard of living in Great Britain has risen fourfold since 1800 because steam, electricity and the machine have replaced human and animal energy as the motive power of industry. The standard of living in the United States has risen 50 per cent since 1914 because the horsepower per head of the population has risen nearly twofold. There is practically no limit to the increase in the productive power, and therefore the consuming power of mankind through the invention and discovery of new sources of energy, new machinery and new human needs, when attended by a proportionate increase in wages. The potential market, in fact, is unlimited.

In so far, therefore, as the prosperity or industrial efficiency of the United States or of any other country is adding to the producing and consuming power of mankind, it helps to swell world markets and to help world prosperity. Nations which are awake can install behind tariffs exactly the same methods of using power and machinery as their rivals, thereby also raising the producing and the consuming power of their own people. There are difficulties in adjusting supply and demand, in relating the production of one country with the needs of another, in securing a just distribution of wealth, and so forth. War throws the whole process into dislocation and chaos. But while these factors will have to be dealt with if trade cycles, booms and slumps, with their concomitants full and short employment, are to be eliminated, none of them alters the basic law that the standard of living of every country depends primarily upon its own skill and producing power.

The position can be stated in another way. Up to the present barely 500,000,000 out of the 1,800,000,000 inhabitants of the earth have learned how to use power and machinery to any considerable extent. They comprise the prosperous nations. The balance use little machinery and power and are therefore relatively poor. If the United States, Great Britain, Germany and the other wealthy and industrial nations set to work to equip Asia and Africa with power and machinery there will be enough work for all their factories for many years and the inhabitants of these countries will be able to reach a standard of living which will make a world market immeasurably greater than anything that can now be conceived. In the long run the prosperity of any nation is an advantage to every other nation.

Editorial Notes

China must find it perplexing to follow Western customs. She has just adopted the Western calendar and thrown into the discard the lunar system of reckoning. But no sooner has she broadcast the news than she finds the West threatening to change again, this time to a thirteen months' calendar. Truly, she sees there is more than a grain of truth in the saying that it is "hard to keep up with the Joneses."

What have those persons who have argued that co-education tends to weaken athletic teams at such colleges to say to the fact that two of the big coeducational colleges defeated two of the strong non-coeducational colleges when Southern California defeated Notre Dame and Stanford defeated West Point at football?

New Jersey's forthcoming Farm Inventory Week may be seen as a forward step in placing the farms concerned in it on an economic basis. So, along with such assets as two plows, one harrow and a tractor, one may expect to see listed: One boy's first-class education at agricultural college.

With Bolivia and Paraguay about to sign a protocol in boundary conciliation proceedings, and Brazil and Bolivia already having signed a treaty on boundaries and rail communications, can there be any question that the pen makes a better implement for drawing boundaries than the sword?

Reports of Mr. Hoover's intimate talks with Latin-American statesmen about national policies and his effort to get their viewpoint and give them his, indicate that he has not only been visiting them, but visiting with them—an activity often much more conducive to friendship.

The proposed utilization of lochs in Scotland for the development of water power recalls the fact that there is in the country north of the Tweed an island in a loch on an island in a loch, the loch being Loch Maree.

The Untarnished Thread

AMONG others, I was invited to listen to an address upon different translations of the Bible. Knowing the speaker, and with a subject of such interest, I went prepared to give my whole and undivided attention. I am almost ashamed that the casual selection of a seat should have diverted me from my purpose, and yet, as I reflect upon that wonderful afternoon, there is scarcely place in my memory for regret.

I found myself, with the other guests, in a room that bespoke hospitality and a gracious dignity. Soft colored walls surrounded and still left one unaware of inclosed space. Beautiful pieces of furniture were there that might well have adorned a museum, and yet beyond a first impression my eyes took in no detail of their charm, for across the room from where I sat I looked out through a window upon the turquoise colored waters of San Francisco Bay.

No wonder that in its earlier days San Francisco was frequently alluded to as "The Bay," for to those coming from the interior, the valleys and the mountains, it meant not only a stretch of blue-green water but the city itself and all it had to give. I know of no other place that seems so much a part of its environment. The soft gray veil that every now and again wraps itself around the city only serves to draw attention to this intimacy. It is, so to speak, as though the ocean whispered, "See how it still belongs to me."

All at once I became aware that the speaker had commenced his address. I determined to keep my thoughts on the inside of that diverting window. Already he was alluding to the first translation of the Bible into the Latin tongue, the edition known as the Vulgate.

I listened attentively for some minutes and then somehow I found myself watching the afternoon shadows grow long on the hills beyond that strip of blue water. I imagined some family of old Rome gathered together on the terrace of a summer villa looking out across the Mediterranean, listening for the first time to the words of the great Teacher being read to them in their own language.

Every now and then an arresting statement—here and there a word—a name—broke in upon these day dreams. Wycliffe—how fast the centuries fly—nearly a thousand years from the time that the Latin-speaking people heard the Bible in a familiar tongue until the Wycliffe edition was given to a waiting world.

As an indication of the readiness with which the Word of God was read and assimilated by the English people, it is interesting to learn from the writings of a contemporary that "a man could not meet two people on the road, but one of them was a disciple of Wycliffe." He appears to have been befriended by such influential persons as the Duke of Lancaster and the Queen-Mother, widow of the Black Prince. Anne of Bohemia, consort of the king, Richard II, is said to have acquired the English language so soon after her arrival in her husband's country that she was able to read and study daily Wycliffe's translation of the Gospels.

And then another illustrious name—Tyndale, the grand martyr of the sixteenth century—the man of whom it has been said "he never had a prince for his patron or protector all his days." The man who, despite persecution and almost insurmountable difficulties, persisted in his self-imposed task because, as he said, he had proved by experience "it was impossible to establish the lay people in any truth, except the Scriptures were plainly laid before their eyes in their mother tongue, that they might see the process, order and meaning of the text."

How many editions of his translations were destroyed during the reign of Henry VIII alone it is impossible to say. As that arrogant tempered monarch awayed from one point of view to another, pleased to uphold at one moment, swift to denounce the next, so name after name was added to the roll of martyrs. Printers, distributors, students all suffered more or less for their share in the propagation and preservation of the Truth.

Through the window I watched the sun disappear behind the hills until nothing remained to mark its progress save a trail of crimson, like a long line of flaming torches.

It is good to know that after all those years of turmoil there came a short respite and that in the years 1551-1552 no less than thirty-one printers were engaged in publishing or printing the Scriptures without fear of persecution.

What clear understanding lay beneath the historic utterance of the boy king, Edward VI. Upon the occasion of his coronation when the three words of state were placed before him he remarked that one was missing. His nobles, puzzled, asked which one he meant, upon which he replied "The Bible."

"That Book," he said, "is the sword of the Spirit, and to be preferred before these swords. That ought, in all right, to govern us who use them for the people's safety, by God's appointment. Without that sword we are nothing; we can do nothing, we have no power; from that we are what we are this day; from that alone we obtain all power and virtue, grace and salvation and whatsoever we have of Divine strength."

And even as I listened to the inspired words of that frail child a gray mist had crept in through the Golden Gate. Already the waters of the bay were entirely hidden and no more than the peaks of the hills was visible.

In just such a manner I once watched the Gothic pinnacles of Westminster Abbey disappear into the haze of a London fog. A far cry it would seem from Tudor London to San Francisco in the New World, and yet there are many links. Surely Sir Francis Drake came near to finding the bay. Had it not been for the protecting veil that kept its loveliness hidden from that old-time mariner, there is slight doubt but that he would have laid one more discovery at the feet of his sovereign lady.

Dreaming again. In the fraction of a second I had bridged six thousand miles or more and was in imagination walking the streets of London with all its reminders of those mighty Tudors. Pomp and magnificence and cloth of gold. And woven into that vast tapestry one little thread that has alone remained untarnished.

G. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

TOILE DE JOUY—It is a name that is becoming famous again. Many of the manufactures of wallpaper and hangings are imitating the eighteenth century cloths which were originally made at Jouy-en-Josas. At the Musée Galliera there has been an exhibition of the genuine products of the eighteenth century with their pleasant designs—mostly pastoral—and subdued colorings. Some of these originals are worth in the popular phrase much more than their weight in gold. They are rare. This appears strange, for they were manufactured in great quantities and were the material used for thousands of dresses and chair coverings. But in those days nobody anticipated that they would become valuable, and very little Toile de Jouy is now left. The founder of the factory was Oberkampf, and the best of his artists was J. B. Huet. These cloths, however, were made in many places—in Normandy, in Alsace, in the Bordeaux region—at the beginning of the nineteenth century, though they had then lost something of their original naïveté.

Legal protection is to be sought for animals trained for stage and circus performances. A law is in force which guards domestic pets against ill-treatment, but none to take care especially of the elephants that walk on three legs or the dogs that dance. There are several active bodies in France whose work it is to look after the animals, although until now no society has undertaken to solve this other problem. Now, however, it is announced that the Jack London Club of Paris, an organization of 3000 members, has opened a campaign which is hoped will lead to the introduction in Parliament of a bill to prevent cruelty to animals in the course of their training for the circus or stage. Instances were cited to show that inhuman methods had been resorted to during the weeks of preparation for the public performances of the animals.

The Fête de Neuilly is the largest fair held in or around Paris. It is at once fashionable and popular. There is amusement galore. Perhaps there is too much merriment. The glare and the glare of it are blinding and deafening. If anyone doubts whether France is truly democratic he has only to visit the Fête de Neuilly. There rub shoulders rich and poor, noble, bourgeois, and worker. It is not considered unseemly to become a child again and to take a child's delight in the swings and roundabouts. Moreover, the long avenue—nearly two miles—is wonderfully illuminated. It is overarched by brilliant festoons, multicolored, interminable. Probably there is nothing which is just like the Fête de Neuilly in the whole world. It has a tradition to maintain, and when once a tradition takes root in Paris it will not be allowed lightly to disappear.

The report that several hitherto undiscovered portraits by J. B. C. Corot have been found recalls two facts. Anyone who comes to Paris and who passes an enjoyable hour in the Louvre among the painters of the Barbizon school in general and before the landscapes of Corot in particular, should find the haunt he loved best to paint. It is not far from Paris, being just on the left of the main road to Versailles as you go through the "Ville d'Avray." His house is at the easterly end of two ponds which have a causeway between them. He would walk along their banks and most often paint by the more westerly small lake where the willows rose from the bank and spread a fan of silver leaves above the water. These trees are still there, and the water mirrors every cloud and filtering blue of sky, or catches and throws back some sunset, even as it did for Corot. While not doubting the authenticity of the portraits, it is of interest to record that there are said to be in the United States nearly three times as many Corot canvases as he could possibly have finished. He has been the most often copied of any French landscape painter.

Underground streets may soon become an actuality. It is thirty years ago that plans for such were submitted to the Paris Municipal Council. From time to time, they have been discussed, but nothing has been done. Now it is decided that an underground street shall be made in the Champs-Élysées quarter. Eventually it will link up the Faubourg St. Honoré and the rue de Courcelles. A number of old houses are being demolished, and the work will begin in January. The underground street will be fifty feet wide, and will be lighted by means of glass pavements above. Shops, offices and houses above the subterranean road will receive their deliveries, and admit

their visitors, from below. The entrance and exit will be gently inclined planes. If the experiment succeeds, then it may be properly expected that other underground thoroughfares will be constructed in congested districts.

The Paris Prefect of Police, Monsieur Chiappe, is bestirring himself on behalf of housewives. The price of milk has gone up this winter unusually—or at least so it is contended. Now there exists a law in France which lays down that all those who, for the purpose of making profit, jointly or severally, take action such as is not determined by the natural law of supply and demand, are liable to penalties. This law is rarely invoked, but on this occasion, the Prefect, holding that milk is a necessary commodity, issued orders regulating the prices, and when they were not followed by the wholesale dealers, he began proceedings.

So this is Paris. Bang! goes each day a diminutive cannon in the gardens of the Palais-Royal, keeping time with the high noon of the sun's rays, and the pigeons stir and the children laugh. It is such a funny little custom, the latter think, and such a noisy one the former think, and yet it is Paris. If anyone should chance to enter the Palais-Royal to hear the cannon perform its part, he might care to remember that the buildings were in process of construction by order of Cardinal Richelieu not long after the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth in America. It was also in the Palais-Royal that the American actor and playwright, John Howard Payne, wrote "Home Sweet Home." At present that branch of the League of Nations known as the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation has its headquarters there. Should the cannon call you, therefore, it will lead you to a very interesting corner of Paris.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Folk Cookery

WE HAVE folk songs and folk dances and, in more general terms, folklore. Why not folk cookery? Why not, indeed, a group of Englishwomen are asking themselves.

From mother to daughter through the generations are handed the family recipes which keep husbands contented. Too often these recipes are not reduced to writing. Ask an experienced domestic cook how much of this or that she puts into any particularly delectable concoction, and she answers in pluckies or some other units of measure not recognized in the arithmetic tables. Just how by this system a given dish ever happens to taste twice alike will ever puzzle.

There are, of course, such things as national dishes recognizable by the experts and gloried in by the initiate. Our own Florence LaGanke could doubtless reel off a dozen of them, that being her tantalizing specialty. We think of nothing at the moment more conducive to national welfare than the possession of a sound and wide-awake cuisine.

Thus comes into existence the English Folk Cookery Association, whose members covenant among themselves to go out among the people and collect the recipes that have helped make England great. Women who use recipes that have come down through generations of grandmothers—formulas which perhaps have never been put in writing—are to be interviewed and their secrets sought. Luscious or freakish recipes are not desired, but the kind that are "definitely national," particularly if they are suited to modern conditions.

It is a new kind of "survey." It will require patience, the organizer says; but, oh boy! the result!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Taste for Reading

TO READ good books—and by good books I mean books that will give you pleasure in the reading, stimulate thought, and help you to understand the world and humanity better than you did before you read them—to read such books is to mix with the people best worth knowing, the people whose thoughts and actions have led mankind down the ages. The whole world of reality, the dream world of romance—both are yours for the taking. If you will only cultivate a taste for reading. To read good books is to understand yourself better, to realize your responsibilities as a member of human society more completely through a better understanding of your fellow men. None of us, I suspect, ever attains the end of wisdom, which is to know yourself completely. But the pursuit of that end is about the only pursuit that gives humanity a genuinely and permanently interesting run for its money.—Montreal Daily Star.